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Tower Views

by Clearway

Hindenburg Flames Die Compassion World Wide Lessons for the Future

¶ **Breaking the awed hush** which followed the sudden reverberations from the Hindenburg explosion, a chorus of sympathy sweeps around the world for all those whose careers and dreams, whose affections and expectations are linked in one way or another with the disaster.

¶ **Mankind's greatest regret** at a time like this is its general inability to offer adequate physical aid to those suffering from the sad event. But the spiritual man's greatest consolation is his ability to lift consciousness to a higher plane of thinking where death, disaster, shattered hopes, and sad experiences are unknown and the divine idea moves serenely forward, onward in the continuous unfoldment of Life eternal. The tender human touch is a gracious gesture, too little known in mundane affairs, but the compassionate uplifting of thought to the positive nature of Life, and man's uninterrupted reflection thereof, not only aids in lifting the burden of grief from the bereaved, but in breaking the mesmerism of horror which usually surrounds such experiences.

¶ **Uplifted thought** rather than discouraging emotions is necessary to reveal the highway beyond the present defile in the mountains of endeavor. Out of this experience, regretful as it is, aviation of the lighter-than-air type may be expected to find solutions to problems which heretofore have been neglected. The common explanation for the immediate cause of the Hindenburg explosion is that static electricity, or a spark from diesel engines ignited inflammable gas and resulted in the explosion. The wonder is that in the swiftness and severity of the combustion so many were able to escape, and gratitude for this fact mingles with compassion for those whose human experiences were so abruptly terminated.

¶ **Already, as the wreckage cools** and the injured are being cared for, those who are in the vanguard of dirigible development are considering methods for making a repetition of such disasters impossible. Dr. Hugo Eckener, designer of the Hindenburg and its predecessor, the Graf Zeppelin, reiterates with finality that which he has expressed before, namely: that the use of hydrogen in lighter-than-air craft is an extremely dangerous practice and must be abandoned for the use of helium. It is recalled that President Roosevelt, some time since, offered to lift the lid on America's monopoly of helium gas, and allow quantities of it to be exported for use in commercial craft. But Germany's economic problems were thought too great to permit of the expense in the light of the greater lifting power of hydrogen. It has proved to be an economy for which she now pays dearly, and soberly.

¶ **In the first reaction** from the experience a wave of general denunciation for dirigible transportation seems likely, but Germany's long years of success with this type—millions of miles flown, tens of thousands of passengers safely transported—her demonstrated skill in meeting weather and landing field conditions and in overcoming structural weaknesses, favor the prediction that lighter-than-air experimentation will go on with greater intensity.

¶ **America remembers** the days of early river steamboating and the Mississippi packets, the boilers of which were so temperamental that passengers figuratively sailed with perpetually bated breaths. It was predicted then that the steamboat would never supersede sails, but the courage of the traveling public, the faith of capital, the perseverence of technical minds, proved that prediction ill-founded. In the newer field of dirigible transporation, a basis of more encouraging development seems to give authority for the prediction that future lighter-than-air lanes will see vastly improved ships, vastly perfected safeguards.

¶ **The German Minister** of Propaganda, Paul Joseph Goebbels, sounds the keynote of German determination to keep that which it has fairly won: its prestige in the dirigible field. Says his journalistic organ, Der Angriff: "The Lakehurst disaster can be only an incentive to start the pendulum between two continents swinging again by construction of a new airship." And in response to his appeal, German workers enrolled in the Nazi labor front, begin immediately to collect money to help complete the Hindenburg's successor now already in process of construction.

¶ **Tragic and spectacular** pictures are being flashed and will be flashed before the eyes of the world, and mankind will be tempted to stand too long with bowed heads before the wreckage of the old sovereign of the air. But, without losing the sense of compassion for those touched by the disaster—it is encouraging to see that eyes are looking forward into a new future and hopes are lifted toward higher achievements. No disaster is final which leaves men with faces to the sun.

Public Debt Hits New High Exceeding President's Figure; Gold Purchases Are Factor

Peak of $35,039,956,335.49 Caused by $50,000,000 Installment of Weekly Borrowing—Senate Bill Urges Liquidating WPA—Relief Hearings End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—The public debt of the United States today rose beyond the limit which President Roosevelt estimated in January would be its maximum, not only for the current fiscal year, but at June 30, 1938, as well.

In his budget message this year, the President said: "The gross public debt at the end of the current fiscal year is estimated at $35,026,000,000 . . . the estimated gross public debt, on June 30, 1938, will be about the same amount as at the close of the fiscal year, 1937."

In today's Treasury statement, the public debt totaled $35,039,956,335.49. The figure jumped $52,052,439.07 from the previous day, due to another installment in the Treasury's weekly $50,000,000 borrowing.

While it is admitted in Administration circles that the 1937 and 1938 deficits are likely to be larger than was estimated in January, unless drastic economies are effected, there is one "out" for the President in today's figures.

His budget message in January said, after estimating the gross public debt as quoted above, that: "This does not take into account any change which may occur as a result of the Treasury policy in holding as 'inactive' future acquisitions of gold."

A Prophetic Statement

This statement turns out to be prophetic. The total national debt rises today above President Roosevelt's maximum with gold purchases contributing to the increase by $606,405,288.51. That is the total purchased since last autumn. The purchase listed today is of $1,319,336.20—a great drop from recent acquisitions, and attributed by authorities here to the new willingness to purchase gold in London.

The Commerce Department, which keeps an additional check on gold imports, today reported that the inflow in the week ending April 30 totaled $62,875,998, an increase of $13,983,869 over the previous week. Exports reached $6222 which was an increase of $532. Silver imports were also materially mounting. The week's imports were $869,061, a rise of $352,501, while exports totaled $24,328, a decrease of $140,288.

No News on Gold

The total of $606,405,288.51 in "inactive gold" does not represent a net addition to the public debt. Some, if not all, of the sum will be recoverable when, as, and if the Treasury is able to get rid of its Midas-mountain. If the price of gold falls from the present $35 an ounce to something under $20, which some authorities think might be its fate if released from artificial supports, the net addition to the national debt would amount to the difference between buying and selling prices, or a loss ranging up to a possible 40 per cent. But, of course, nobody knows what the fate of gold may be, and hence the total national debt as affected by gold is completely indefinite.

However, no early disposition of the gold hoard is contemplated, so the expenditures must stand as additions to the public debt until liquidated. Interest is paid, at fluctuating though constantly rising rates, upon the total amount. Likewise, the na-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Britain Moves To Acquire All Coal Royalties

Award of £66,450,000 to Private Owners Made by Special Tribunal

State to Be Lessor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Rationalization of the coal industry by compulsory amalgamation of colliery undertakings is now foreshadowed here.

The first step toward this reorganization is seen in the announcement that the Government is to acquire all Britain's coal mining royalties, which have been bringing in a total income of nearly £5,000,000 a year to private owners.

Following many years of hesitation and discussion, during which royalty owners and the State could not come to terms, a tribunal was set up early this year to determine compensation payable to the owners. The award of the tribunal is £66,450,000, only about two thirds of the amount contemplated by the owners.

For this sum the Government is to become lessor of Britain's coal mines. The vast powers of a single mineral lessor will be able to be called in aid in the future in bringing about rationalization in the coal industry.

Long Under Consideration

The announcement that legislation for the acquisition of the royalties is to be introduced as soon as possible is considered here by many to have been long overdue. Controversy on the subject has been continuing since 1919, when the Sankey Coal Industry Commission reported unanimously in favor of state acquisition of all coal and associated minerals.

Private ownership of mining royalties has stood in the way of such development. After long negotiations, all ending in apparent deadlock, the Mineral Owners' Joint Committee agreed to accept the verdict of an impartial tribunal.

This verdict, for the payment of the round sum of £66,450,000, representing the income of royalties for 15 years, comes as a blow to the owners of royalties. The lowest sum they had demanded was £112,000,000.

It is reported that the Government had made an offer—previous to the formation of the tribunal—of £75,000,000. This offer was turned down.

Far Apart on Price

The original price demanded by the royalty owners was £150,000,000. They felt confident that the tribunal would not make an award of less than £100,000,000, since this was the value of the royalties as estimated by the 1925 Samuel Coal Commission.

By purchasing the royalties the Government will be helping to even ruffled tempers in the coal fields. Royalties have long been a cause of industrial unrest and an "Aunt Sally" for the ammunition of agitators. It has been considered an anachronism that modern days should see continued this toll on production from beneath the ground by hereditary owners of private property. The toll taken is equivalent to about 6d. a ton.

The largest owners of coal royalties are said to be the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who draw

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Shared in Egyptian Accord

Drawings by Erna Plachte

Makram Ibeid
Minister of Finance in Cabinet of Premier Nahas Pasha

Bert Fish
Minister of the United States at the Capital, Cairo

Capt. Evan Wallace
British Delegate to Montreux Conference on Capitulations

Egypt to Control Courts and Taxes By Powers' Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., May 7—The method of peaceful change of treaties has been shown not to be quite so barren of results as some states seem to think by successful conclusion here of discussions for the abolition of the capitulatory regime in Egypt, as the result of which Egypt takes her place as an equal of western nations and gains control of her financial and judicial systems.

The chief difficulty which has arisen during the four weeks of discussion has been over the question of French protected subjects. Egypt claimed that fellow Africans from Tunis, Morocco and Algiers should come under the same regime as native Egyptians. The French, however, have strenuously resisted this proposal.

Ultimately a division was made on a basis of religion. Non-Egyptian North Africans as well as Syrians and other Levantines will be given the right to use the Consular Personal Status Courts, provided they are not of the Moslem faith. For civil and commercial lawsuits such persons can choose whether they will go before Native or Mixed courts.

Court Rights Extended

Another important concession on Egypt's part is that the competence of Mixed Courts has been extended to citizens of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, though these states did not possess capitulatory rights.

The period of transition before the Mixed Courts become wholly Egyptian is fixed at 12 years. Meanwhile Egypt obtains complete control over her fiscal system which means that she will in the future be able to impose direct taxation on foreigners—a right which hitherto has been denied her without the express permission of each capitulatory power.

It took her about 10 years to obtain their consent "in principle" to a proposal to put a licensing duty on automobiles. Even then the tax could not be imposed because it was impossible to obtain agreement as to the rate.

Foreign residents have been afraid that if they do not obtain

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

'Must Use Helium'—Eckener

VIENNA, May 7 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, who wept when he first heard of the disaster to "our pride," declared he would insist to the utmost of his power that "This must be an end to the use of hydrogen—we must use helium."

He outlined three possible causes of the explosion, "from this distance and on the bases of incomplete information":

1. When the ship is lowered, some hydrogen usually is released. This free hydrogen in the air might have been sufficiently concentrated to be ignited by lightning or a spark. It would not necessarily have to be a great flash of lightning; perhaps it wasn't seen by the observers.
2. When landing, the water ballast is released from tanks. A stream of water, connecting with the earth, might have served as an electrical conductor to bring a spark up from the ground. It is possible an electric charge, so to speak, stabbed the Hindenburg from the earth.
3. Someone aboard may have made a fire; a spark, possibly from a cigaret lighter. I regard this also as unlikely, for the conduct of the passengers and crew is watched carefully.

Dr. Eckener added, "This must be an end to the use of hydrogen to lift airships! It appears that future lighter-than-air transportation must depend on the development of adequate sources of helium (now produced almost exclusively in the United States).

"In Berlin this afternoon I shall make the strongest representations to the highest aviation authorities that there must be no more flying with hydrogen.

"We must make an about-face. We must use helium despite the fact it has not such a good lifting power.

"I might point out that sabotaging helium-filled ships is much more difficult."

Four Inquiries Into Crash; Cost Tied to Use of Hydrogen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Several obstacles prevented the German airship Hindenburg from being filled with non-inflammable helium instead of hydrogen gas:

Helium was available only from a single American commercial producer, whose last recorded price for the gas was believed to be about $75 a thousand cubic feet, as against about $2 for hydrogen gas in Germany.

The only other abundant source of supply, that held by the United States Government, was not available to Germany, and even the nominal helium price—not a commercial price—is $10 a thousand cubic feet.

Helium has lower lifting power as compared with hydrogen, which in terms of pay load works out at about 25 per cent less.

Thus, under previously existing conditions for Germany to have obtained helium would have required the substantial use of precious foreign exchange, and probably would have removed any possible margin of profit the Hindenburg might have earned.

Obstacles Not Insuperable

That none of these obstacles need have been insuperable is seen in the announcement of Dr. Hugo Eckener in Germany today that helium will be used in future. This course would be greatly facilitated by passage of the Sheppard bill favorably acted on by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today, making available the Government's supply of helium to foreign users.

Gen. Friedrich von Boetticher, German air and military attache, reported to the Embassy that there seemed no possibility that the Hindenburg was destroyed by the firing of an incendiary bullet into the gas.

He flew last night to the scene of the disaster with Ambassador Hans Luther. Both have talked with members of the crew and with airport officials, and have been in close touch with the Embassy by telephone.

Chiefs of the diplomatic missions

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Zeppelin Crash Survey Started By Two Nations

Eckener Heads German Group Seeking Cause of Lakehurst Disaster

Hydrogen Blamed

Gas Ignition by Spark or Flame Held Possible; 33 Fatalities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 7—Exhaustive inquiry into the reasons for the explosion of the Zeppelin Hindenburg just as it nosed to its mooring mast at the landing field at Lakehurst, N. J., last night, with 33 persons killed or missing out of the passenger and crew list of 97, was swiftly organized today by every responsible agency of the United States and German Governments.

Fred D. Fagg, director of the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce, arrived from New York almost immediately; Chairman Copeland of the Senate Committee on Air Safety announced an inquiry at once, and the greatly moved German Government arranged for a commission of inquiry, representing government and airline officials, to sail on the Europa today for the scene of the investigation.

Messages of Sympathy

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent messages of deepest sympathy to Reichs Chancellor Hitler, the German people and families of those who were lost in the disaster.

A number of possible causes were advanced by authorities on both sides of the Atlantic. They include sparks from static electricity, touched off by the contact of wet grounding ropes with the earth, and flame from the diesel engines. The dirigible had been partly filled with the explosive hydrogen, in combination with the non-inflammable helium, because the former gas was much lighter and enabled the ship to carry approximately one third more pay load, and was in addition much less expensive.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, the man whose name was most intimately connected with years of safe dirigible service across the South and then the North Atlantic, said at Vienna that he always had believed helium was the only proper gas for lighter-than-air ships, indicating he had been overruled in the decision to use part hydrogen.

Some Germans commented that helium was not exclusively used because of the cost; because Germany could not afford the foreign exchange to purchase it from the United States which has a world monopoly. It was recalled, however, that President Roosevelt specifically said that the United States would not place any obstacle in the way of foreign nations and companies acquiring as much helium as they needed for experimental purposes, and for which they were willing to pay.

Dirigible Captain Saved

The two chief officers of the airship, Capt. Max Pruss who was in charge for the first time, and his predecessor, Capt. Ernst Lehmann, considered the greatest authority on lighter-than-air ships outside Dr. Eckener himself, were both among the survivors though injured, and illuminating information was expected from them.

On all sides in Germany was expressed the determination that the disaster should not halt the onward march of air travel, or even of the dirigible. Dr. Eckener at once said that he would go ahead with new vessels, one of which is under construction in Germany now, presumably with helium as the gas to be used.

The Hindenburg was covered by $2,500,000 of insurance, according to an announcement by Lloyds of London.

Delayed on Voyage

The tragedy occurred after the ship had been delayed many hours by storms and buffeting headwinds over the North Atlantic. Captain Pruss circled over New York City in mid-afternoon and then found that landing conditions at Lakehurst were unfavorable. He decided to remain aloft, circling around as was the ship's custom under such circumstances, and came down evenly and gracefully around sunset.

Ground crews took the landing ropes and were about to guide the ship to its mast when the explosion occurred, seeming to break out in flames at the stern, break the ship in the middle, and then ravage the forward section. Navy men rushed into the aft section swiftly and were praised afterwards for their rescue activities.

Pending results of the various inquiries, responsible officials and experts would not venture any definite opinions as to the cause of the explosion. It was expected, however, that the whole question of the use of helium, regardless of the loss in lifting power as compared with hydrogen, would be debated from every angle, and by all authorities on dirigibles from both continents.

Ban on hydrogen forecast in lighter-than-air raft; Eckener heads German experts to study crash: Page 2.

Borah Promises Fresh Exposé Of Fascist Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, plans in Congress to make further attacks on fascism. Yesterday in an unexpected denunciation in which he bitterly assailed mass killings of natives in Ethiopia and the alleged bombing of Guernica by Franco forces in Spain he declared there was greater danger in the United States of fascism than communism. An "insidious, subtle effort," he declared, is "being constantly put forth in this country by the advocates of that theory of government."

It was the Guernica destruction that moved him to his outburst yesterday, Mr. Borah told an interviewer in his office, after the speech. In the growing concentration of wealth in the United States, which makes a greater centralization of government necessary, there are the seeds of the growth of fascism, he declares. He feels that the situation should be brought before the attention of the public in order that there can be no doubt of the advantages of democracy as he sees them, as against the two new forms of government.

Franco Denies Destruction

"Advocates of fascism and communism have been allowed to show their best side to the public," Senator Borah told the interviewer. "In particular, fascism has been made to appear respectable. I want the masses of the people to realize the reality of the situation, the suppression and grim force which is a necessary part of a dictatorship."

Explaining that he could recall nothing that had so moved him as the destruction of Spanish Guernica,

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Uniform Serves Barotse Chief For Two Coronations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the most picturesque figures at the Coronation celebrations in London is Yeta III, paramount chief of Barotseland. His was a long journey to get here.

Yeta is accompanied by his Prime Minister, Mgambele Munalula, his private secretary, Godwin Mbuchusela, who is a relative of the chief, and an interpreter, Francis Suu.

The whole party is in the charge of Mr. G. R. Stevens, a district officer of Northern Rhodesia, who is responsible for the safety of the chief and without whose permission no one can see Yeta.

The party left Leaului, the chief's Capital, in six barges on March 16. The chief's barge was manned by 40 picked paddlers, each wearing black Isis feathers on their heads. By river they went to Katombora, on the Northern Rhodesian border, a distance of 360 miles.

They arrived in Livingstone on March 28 by car, and then began a long series of rousing receptions by Yeta's subjects living in Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

At the Coronation Yeta planned to wear the uniform presented to his father, Lewanika, by King Edward VII at the latter's Coronation.

Today Barotseland is a protectorate under the Imperial Government, and Yeta does not hold full powers. Nevertheless, he is entitled to settle civil matters and minor criminal cases.

Yeta is fond of the radio, especially dance music.

Plan of Franco For Safety Zone Up in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—In the hope of avoiding the necessity of evacuating all non-combatants by sea from Bilbao, the British Government is following up Gen. Francisco Franco's recent suggestion that a safety zone be established west of Bilbao, the Monitor understands.

One of the problems which arises is whether immunity would still hold good if General Franco afterward obtained control of the safety zone. Meanwhile it is emphasized here that evacuation will continue under the protection of British warships which are authorized to take any necessary action to prevent interference.

The Guernica Case

The question of an inquiry into responsibility for the bombing of Guernica, Basque "sacred city," is also being investigated. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden intimated in the House of Commons yesterday that it would in his view be inadvisable for the great powers to conduct an inquiry.

But the smaller neutral states, he said, might agree and be allowed to do so.

Air Intervention Issue

Mr. Eden also declared that "for technical reasons" he does not believe foreign air intervention had been so extensive as is alleged in some quarters. He admitted, however, that air intervention still presents a "problem" which the British Government intends to do its best to solve.

It is learned in Downing Street circles that the possibility of mediation has not been lost sight of despite the bitterness aroused by the ruthlessness of the fighting on the Basque front and the latest proposal is that the Red Cross authorities should see if they can do anything about it.

French Warships Massed Off Bilbao To Aid Refugees

BILBAO, Spain, May 7 (AP)—French warships massed off Bilbao today to protect French vessels carrying more women and children refugees from the besieged city to France.

The French liner Carimare was expected to take off 1000 persons today under protection of the warships, steaming close in as a warning to insurgents.

Soviet Russia offered to care for several thousand children; English philanthropists were asked to charter ships which Russia said would be needed for transport.

It was announced that 4000 children would be transported soon by British ships to the southern coast of England.

Refugees land in France. Renewal of attack on Bilbao: Page 3.

Right of asylum issue in Spain, Page 3.

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Economics in the News

Dealing With Monopoly—Difficulty of Defining It by Reference to Prices —Price Policy the Test, and Public Control the Need

By H. B. E.

Hostility against monopoly is no mere resentment against the seller's deprivation of the consumer sovereignty over prices. It is a pocketbook feeling. If a seller can control a market, he can "rig" it; and this is a temptation that few monopolists have been able to resist.

It is customary to infer the existence of a monopoly when prices remain "sticky." But a rigid price for an article is no longer a register that the seller is continuing to give the buyer just as much or just as little for his money as before. Quality may be changed. No. 4 yellow corn in Chicago in 1929 is the same kind of corn as that of today. But a 1929 automobile is much different from the automobile of 1937. It is unfair to the industrialist not to take the quality factor into account whenever a situation is unearthed showing no change in prices.

Then there are all kinds of prices hidden in the price structure for one particular item which may not be reduced to a common denominator. They differ with style, grade, size. At the last meeting of the American Economic Association, Prof. Willard L. Thorp read a paper on prices in which he mentioned the varieties of prices for such a simple thing as a curling iron. The range was 3000 per cent. One variety may stay put in price, but if a new or cheaper variety is introduced, has there been a lowering of price for curling irons? If the variety examined by the price statistician were the one that remained unchanged in price, the answer would be no.

¶ ¶ ¶

Differences in prices for consumer groups likewise confuse the discussion on monopoly. In the flexible cord industry there are no fewer than 39 customer categories. They are charged different prices for the same item, either as reductions from the list price or by discounts and other forms of accommodation representing real dollars and cents concessions. Should the list price be regarded as the norm? If it is, it will not reveal the real price situation within that particular industry.

Even a rigid price which covers an undifferentiated product may not disguise monopoly. This is the day of big business. Many of its costs go to pay for "sticky" items, such as taxes, bonded indebtedness for machinery, and so forth. Its market is so huge that the profit margin on every single sale is fractional. In these circumstances a drop in the price of raw materials may be impossible to translate into an equivalent reduction in the price of the finished product. This also applies conversely when raw material prices rise.

How difficult it is for statisticians to find the real price representing the entire industry is proved by new figures for agricultural implements. Anti-monopolists go to implements for their leading illustration of the existence and the evil of monopoly. From 1929 to 1933 the drop in price has hitherto been given at 6 per cent. To show the loss of farm purchasing power it has been contrasted with the drop of 63 per cent in the price of agricultural commodities. Now, however, the figure for the drop in prices for implements has been changed, as a result of a revision by the statisticians in Washington, to 15 per cent.

And yet the existence of monopoly—or, rather, monopolistic practices—is susceptible of a simple test. Wherever a producer acts in conformity with a predetermined price policy you have monopolistic practice. For, in the free competitive state, which is the antithesis of monopoly, there can be no price "policy." The producer or seller will sell his goods for what he can get from the consumer. The consumer is sovereign. A price "policy" on the part of a seller argues some understanding with other sellers, i. e., monopolism

¶ ¶ ¶

The American economic system is pockmarked with this kind of monopolism. Nevertheless it is not illegal within the framework of the present antitrust laws. It is what Theodore Roosevelt called the "bad" trusts that are outside the laws; i. e., those that either freeze out competition or fleece the consumer.

What is now wanted, apparently, by the Attorney General, and, inferentially, by the President, is an extension of the antitrust laws to cover what have hitherto been regarded as "good" trusts. Suit has already been entered against the monopolistic Aluminum Company. Steel, which likewise is outside the pale of free competition, seems also to be in the Administration's mind.

It might be against the public interest to dissolve these trusts, as the oil trust was dissolved; but it is against the public interest not to bring them within some form of public control, preferably by means of a new federal incorporation law.

All-Metal Casing Urged to Prevent Dirigible Blasts

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 7 (AP)—Ralph H. Upson, who directed construction of dirigibles for the United States Navy during the World War, said today fabric-covered ships such as the Hindenburg, which exploded at Lakehurst, N. J., always present a fire hazard.

Mr. Upson advocates all-metal ships. He designed such a ship for the navy in 1928, the ZMC-2, built at Grosse Ile, Mich. He used an aluminum alloy.

Prof. Felix W. Pawlowski of the University of Michigan aeronautical engineering department also advocated the all-metal type in preference to fabric covering.

"We should not focus our attention on the fact the Hindenburg disaster may have been caused by the explosion of hydrogen gas," Mr. Upson said. "The problem is primarily one of construction. Any minor accident might have caused the disaster. As long as fabric casing continues to be used any spark, whether from lightning, a gasoline engine or even from the exhaust, might result in such a tragedy.

"The hydrogen will not burn while it is in the bag because it is pure and, of course, the air between the bag and the casing will not burn. But hydrogen, if it should mix with the air in the outside chamber through an injury to the fabric enclosing the gas, becomes highly explosive. A flame coming in contact with the compressed hydrogen-air mixture will cause an explosion. The other non-metal parts of the ship will burn and you have a Hindenburg disaster.

"The all-metal ship, on the other hand, can use hydrogen rather than the non-explosive helium and be as safe as is so far humanly possible.

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Ban on Hydrogen Forecast In Lighter-Than-Air Craft; Helium Held Hope of Future

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The dirigible Hindenburg disaster, although it may set popular support of lighter-than-air aviation back many years, is not expected to put an end to lighter-than-air experiments.

This catastrophe, perhaps the major one in the quarter century of the career of the German Zeppelin Company, is expected to spell the end of the use of inflammable hydrogen gas as a lifting agent in dirigibles in favor of helium. There are indications that the type of girder and ring construction used in the Hindenburg and previous ships of her type and in the American naval dirigibles Akron and Macon may be discarded in favor of heavier construction or solid cylindrical construction.

Chance for Success

While it is recalled that structural failures marred American attempts in dirigible operation and the explosion of inflammable hydrogen gas apparently has caused the major German disaster, experts indicate that a combination of German building with American helium would insure success for dirigibles.

One reason the German Zeppelin Company did not use a helium gas was given as the heavy expense due to the unfavorable rate of exchange even at the lowest price at which the United States could have sold the helium. The cost of the helium gas, in all probability, would have meant the difference between profit and loss for the German company. This apparent indifference of the German company to the dangerous gas may have been caused by the continued success of the venture. Moreover the greater lifting capacity of hydrogen permitted the carrying of a greater pay load.

Parallel experiments in lighter-than-air aviation produced in the United States in recent years the "metalclad" City of Glendale which was tested by the United States Navy in California. This ship was in effect a metal bottle from which the control cabin was suspended. Its type of construction is said to have insulated passengers and crew from the lifting gas somewhat better than do the zeppelins.

Keel Girder Type

The Respess type of dirigible construction, advanced by Roland D. Respess, Wickford, R. I. inventor, offered a construction favoring a strong central keel girder to which were fastened in cantilever construction the other elements of the ship. This was a form inspired no doubt from the structural failures of the American "Akron" and "Macon."

Some airship designers have, in the past, discussed the building of ships with an interior structure of steel—involving craft of such size that their lifting capacity could make practical the use of the heavier metal. Meanwhile alloys of great lightness and added strength have been developed so successfully that steel airships may never be necessary. These discussions, however, serve to emphasize the need for construction practices which will transform the dirigible from a relatively vulnerable mass into an "earthquake-proof flying skyscraper."

Veteran Still Flies

Passing of the Hindenburg leaves the veteran Graf Zeppelin, now plying the Germany-to-Brazil route, and the LZ-130, being built as a sister ship to the Hindenburg, to carry on Germany's commercial trans-oceanic operations. The LZ-130 was to retire the Graf Zeppelin from active service leaving the Hindenburg and LZ-130 to carry on the North and South American services.

The spectacular nature of the series of disasters that has beset lighter-than-air aviation since its inception nearly 30 years ago, with a total of 430 fatalities in that period, has caused the hopes of heavier-than-air aviation to burgeon for trans-oceanic air travel.

Great Britain and America are poised for experimental flights in heavier-than-air craft this coming summer. Holland and France have experimented with planes as connections with their colonies in the West Indies, Germany, it may be observed, has continued experiments in heavier-than-air craft parallel with lighter-than-air operations. She has a flying boat service which negotiates the major water jump between Africa and South America in mail and parcel service from Berlin to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Planes Tighten Hold

The Zeppelin disaster, in addition to tightening the hold which heavier-than-air operation now seems to have gained with popular opinion, increases in the United States the strong hold of Pan American Airways on United States Government transoceanic mail contracts.

While the manner of granting trans-Pacific mail contracts to Pan American Airways for a period of 10 years had left reasonable suspicions in its wake, the way was believed held open for the promotion of mail and passenger carriage by both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air services across the Atlantic. This hope certainly had revived American interest in zeppelin operation. In fact, the guest trip of the Hindenburg over New England at the close of last season, when she carried a passenger list including American financiers, was believed to have paved the way for American participation in zeppelin service with the possibility of a mail contract. This venture undoubtedly is set back on its heels by the current disaster.

Long-Range View

While development of lighter-than-air transport undoubtedly will be delayed several years, a long-range view reveals one of several possibilities which, generally speaking, will be in its favor. Unless the course of heavier-than-air transport changes radically its range of operation will be considerably under that of dirigibles.

Pan American Airways claims a 5000-mile range for the sub-stratosphere "super clipper" which is being built for it by the Boeing Company in Seattle, Wash. The Hindenburg was capable of a range of 8500 miles. The Graf Zeppelin, it may be recalled, circled the globe in three hops in 1929. The extreme range of the latter's operations are believed to have made Germany free from the diplomatic entanglements which have beset the development of heavier-than-air transport.

Failing successful diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland and Ireland, there seems to be no doubt that American transoceanic plans might have been delayed many more years.

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Adirondacks Studied As Observatory Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., May 7—Joint establishment and operation of a weather observatory and meteorological laboratory at the summit of Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks is under consideration by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the College of Engineering at New York University.

Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss, president of Rensselaer, declared yesterday that "such facilities would be of vast importance to both the country at large and to scientific research." The announcement was made following a conference of N. Y. U. and Tech representatives with members of the Whiteface Mountain Commission named to direct the Whiteface memorial project which has included the building of a five-mile highway up the mountainside in honor of New York State's World War veterans.

"It was commonly agreed," said Dr. Hotchkiss, "that New York needs a mountain observatory, and that Whiteface, because of its elevation of nearly 5000 feet and its geological location, is ideal."

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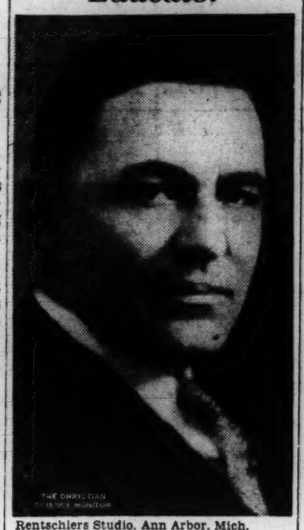

Rentschlers Studio, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven
President of the University of Michigan

Educators Split On Proposal For Federal Subsidy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—A sharp division has developed among the nation's leading educators over proposed federal subsidies to schools.

This was revealed here when the American Council of Education, opening its twentieth annual meeting, heard Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan warn that federal aid to higher education would ultimately lead to political domination. He urged elimination of educational lobbies now asking Congress for federal school funds.

At the present time debate over federal educational subsidies centers around the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill which would make $1,000,000,000 available to states in the next five years, to be distributed according to population between the ages of five and 20 years. States would control expenditure of the subsidy.

This bill has the support of the National Education Association, state congresses of Parent-Teacher associations, the American Federation of Labor and other national groups, which argue that local sources of school funds have proved inadequate. Reporting the bill favorably recently, a Senate committee estimated that over 2,750,000 children in the United States are now without any school facilities.

Competition Forecast

Noting the increased number of bills before Congress calling for federal subsidies to state schools, Dr. Ruthven warned that "federal grants, unless carefully made, mean competition between institutions, continuing struggles for ever greater support of the same kind, gradual assumption of the power to dictate operations by small bureaucrats, and ultimately political domination."

The real threat to academic freedom at the present time, the Michigan president held, is "in the inability of educators to appreciate their responsibilities for leadership, in institutional isolation, in the spreading blight of political control, and in the strings attached to the easy money of federal subsidies."

To put American colleges and universities in "their natural position of leadership in the advanced training of youth," Dr. Ruthven proposed a nine-point program for higher education in America.

Program for Education

It included:

Acquaintance of faculties with the dangers of, and trends toward state and federal control of schools.

Co-ordination of educational organizations so as to increase their effectiveness in various fields.

Increased support to scholarships and fellowships and fewer direct grants-in-aid on the part of educational foundations.

A congressional investigation of educational lobbies with a view to their elimination.

Investigation by the President's planning committee of federal educational subsidies in the hope that they may be limited to experimental periods or discontinued.

Preparation by the American Council on Education or a similar body of a broad national program eliminating undesirable competition and unwise duplication of effort among colleges and universities.

Resistance by all organized education to attempts to place schools under political or factional control.

Need for Council

Twenty years of the American Council on Education were reviewed by Dr. John H. MacCracken, formerly its associate director.

Dr. MacCracken held that there is still a need for a policy-making educational organization that is not concerned with raising salaries or grasping political power. "In these days of ambitious, predatory pirates looking for rich fields to exploit, I feel that education is safer with an organization of the council's structure and ideals at work and on guard in Washington," he declared.

Inventory of Youth

In his annual report, Dr. George F. Zook, council president, described the American youth commission as the most extended project now being carried on by the council. During the past year, the commission, headed by Newton D. Baker, and Homer P. Rainey, has completed an inventory of 30,000 on-coming youth in Pennsylvania; has inaugurated studies in various parts of the country to secure a comprehensive picture of the needs of youth; has begun an evaluation of the CCC; and has sent a representative to Europe to see how certain countries are meeting the problems of vocational education.

Dr. Zook expressed the view that "when the studies are complete, they will furnish the commission with the finest body of data available on the problems and needs of American youth."

Safety Through Education Aided by Parent-Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 7—The 2,000,000 members of Parent-Teacher associations throughout the country were urged through their delegates to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers yesterday to "get behind the traffic safety education program," in a talk by Miss Marian Telford, chairman of the safety committee.

Delegates at the morning session also approved the slate of officers who were installed last night, headed by Mrs. J. K. Pettingill of Detroit, Mich., as president, and with Dr. William T. Sanger of Richmond, as treasurer.

Resolutions stating that "the extension of authoritarianism in other nations must be viewed with alarm by those who believe in democracy," were adopted by the gathering. The resolutions also reiterated the congress' position on the importance of an effective educational program, "to the end that children, youth and adults may make successful adjustments to life."

Wearing bright orange leis, the gift of the Hawaiian P. T. A. through its president, Mrs. Homer Hayes, delegates joined in assembly singing, led by Miss Mayme E. Irons, national music chairman.

Safety Education

In her report on safety education, Miss Telford stressed the fact that "traffic education begins at home" and that it is unfair to criticize police methods of traffic enforcement before "correcting our own tendency to break traffic rules in driving and walking."

Adequate traffic safety education in both elementary and high schools was also advocated in her report, and courses in actual driving were desirable wherever possible in the upper grades, she said. For long-term safety planning, she said, education seems the solution to the problem, but at present most of the burden rests on the enforcement agencies.

It is essential, she said, for all parent-teacher associations to urge the continuance and extension of the safety programs already undertaken by 20 state departments of public instruction, 300 city and town school systems and an increasing number of outside organizations which are supporting the movement.

"In addition," she said, "it is necessary that the state and local parent-teacher associations participate in state and community safety organizations, to obtain a better understanding of the whole.

Drinking Drivers

Two specific things parents can do to help make traffic safer, she said, were to refuse the use of the family car to under-age drivers, and to refuse to ride with a driver who has been drinking.

Dr. William H. Bristow, general secretary, stressed the fact that education is a 24-hour job for home, school and community co-operation.

The Florida State branch of the congress was awarded the membership banner given at the close of the session for the biggest percentage gain in membership, based on State population. It announced a gain of 7552, or 51 per cent, Hawaii came second with 1798 new members, a 48 per cent advance.

First place in the nine classes competing for subscription awards in the Parent-Teacher magazine contest went to Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, Kansas, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Montana and Wyoming.

J. L. Hudson Studio, Detroit
Mrs. J. K. Pettengill
Of Detroit, Elected President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Other national officers elected in addition to Mrs. Pettingill and Dr. Sanger, were:

Mrs. Warren L. Mabrey, Cape Giradeau, Mo., secretary; Mrs. John E. Hayes, of Twin Falls, Idaho, first vice-president, and Dr. Thomas W. Gosing, of Washington, second vice-president.

Regional vice-presidents for the eight districts, in numerical order named, were:

Mrs. Simon S. Lapham, of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. James Sheehan, of Danville, Ky.; Mrs. James Fitts Hill, of Montgomery, Ala; Mrs. W. A. Hastings, of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Chris Hirning, of Mitchell, S. D.; Mrs. L. A. Mailhes, of Shreveport, La.; Mrs. William Kletzer, of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. C. H. Turner, of Redondo Beach, Calif.

Yesterday marked the last day of general sessions, for a pilgrimage to Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg, and a tour of Richmond's historic gardens had been planned for today. The remainder of the week will be given over to meetings of the national board of managers and of the executive committee.

Dr. Edmund C. Lindman, professor of social philosophy of the New York school of social work, and director of the recreation projects of the WPA in Washington, gave an address at the final session last night. His topic was "Modern Trends and Developments in Community Recreation."

Safety Leaders

Speaking to the conference on safety, were Albert W. Whitney, vice-president of the National Safety Council, New York; John Q. Rhodes Jr., Virginia state director of motor vehicles; Dr. David J. Price, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington, and Dr. Raymod Long, head of the division of school buildings of the Virginia state department of public instruction.

Dr. W. T. Sanger, newly elected treasurer of the national congress, addressed the conference on school Education in the Lee Room.

Other conferences on music, P. T. A. methods, radio, recreation, rural service and student aid also were held.

Four Inquiries Into Crash

(Continued From Page 1)

of many countries called at the German Embassy today, or sent letters, expressing condolences.

A score of investigators already had departed for the scene of the disaster today to ascertain if possible what actually caused the explosion of the hydrogen gas with which the ship's bags were filled. These included representatives from the Bureau of Air Commerce, the Navy Department, the Senate Commerce Committee, and the German Embassy. A formal investigation will be conducted by the Bureau of Air Commerce with the technical assistance of naval experts in lighter-than-air ships. The Senate committee, headed by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, will investigate on its own.

These investigations may develop whether the explosion was due to static electricity, a spark from the engines of the ship, carelessness on board or sabotage. But the basic cause is already fully established. The loss of the ship is due solely to the fact that she was filled with hydrogen, instead of helium which can neither burn nor explode.

Difference in Costs

The cost figures tell the story. Hydrogen used in the Hindenburg costing $2 a thousand cubic feet in Germany was far cheaper than commercial helium in the United States at $75 a thousand cubic feet, presumably the quantity needed to fill the 7,000,000 cubic feet of the Hindenburg's bags could have been bought for less. In other words it cost $14,000 to fill the Hindenburg with hydrogen, but would have cost $525,000 to fill with helium at the current commercial price.

This current commercial price is of course high. The navy pays $10 a thousand cubic feet for helium from the bureau of mines. This figure covers the cost of production but not overhead. Experts at the bureau estimate, however, that they could produce profitably at this figure if there was a steady market which would make peak production possible. Even at $10 a thousand cubic feet it would cost $70,000 to fill the bags of a ship the size of the Hindenburg as compared to the $14,000 which hydrogen costs.

In addition to this high cost of helium is the loss of lifting power. A thousand cubic feet of hydrogen lift 68 pounds while the same amount of helium lifts 62 pounds. This is a loss of 9 per cent in total, but since the deadweight of the ship is constant it means a loss of between 20 and 30 per cent in pay load. This loss would materially reduce the income from passenger and freight operations. The average pay load of the Hindenburg was about 15 tons. Use of helium would cut this to under 12 tons. Since the Hindenburg is being operated as a commercial enterprise for profit these factors were taken into consideration in the decision to use hydrogen. It is also pertinent that hydrogen could be obtained in Germany while helium would have to be purchased in the United States putting a strain on Germany's limited supply of foreign exchange.

To Use Helium in Future

Regardless, Dr. Hugo Eckener has announced that helium will be used in the future in all ships of the German Zeppelin Company. The company is still operating the Graf Zeppelin on the South American run and will shortly complete a sister ship of the Hindenburg. Despite the cost of helium, it is now apparent that it will have to be used if passengers are to be carried.

Analyzing the significance of the tragedy to the future of lighter-than-air development, it is, of course, recognized in all quarters here that another setback has been dealt the airship. However, there is no disposition to assume that this is the final page in the history of this type of transportation. Germany is agreed to have proven successfully that so far as structure is concerned, airships can be operated safely. Had the Hindenburg been filled with helium she would be on her way back across the Atlantic today.

The problem is to make helium available at a price which would not be prohibitive to commercial enterprise. Whether the Government's plant will be allowed to sell commercially raises the question of government competition with private business. The Government would presumably sell helium at about $15 a thousand cubic feet, as compared to the price varying from $35 to $75, which the private company charges. Congress will have to decide.

Reasons for Explosion

Some light on the possible cause of the explosion on the Hindenburg is provided by officials at the Bureau of Mines who have had extensive experience with the use of all such gases. According to R. A. Cattell, chief engineer of the bureau, there have been similar explosions in their plants for which no explanation could be offered other than ignition from static electricity.

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Eckener Heads German Experts To Study Crash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 7—Helpful measures have been taken here with characteristic promptitude upon confirmation of news of destruction of the airship Hindenburg whose achievements in the past have been followed enthusiastically by the entire German nation.

A decision was reached immediately that an investigation committee headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener should proceed to Lakehurst, N. J., where the crash occurred. The commission sails tomorrow in the Europa.

Reichsführer Hitler contributed $12,000 to open a public subscription for the families of those who were killed. Der Angriff, official newspaper of Propaganda Minister Goebbels, said editorially that Germany "must" develop a new "king of the air." German Air Minister Göring said: "Airship building in Germany must not be discouraged by this blow of fate, but must continue in a spirit of sacrifice to carry out our Zeppelin tradition."

The German press today adopted the courageous attitude that "instead of thinking of abandoning airship building because of what has happened this should be the impetus to further effort." This attitude, it is added, is typical of that adopted by Count Zeppelin himself in the early days of airship experimentation and is considered as the best way to honor his memory. Mention also is made of the possibility of initiating a national subscription fund such as raised in 1926 to cover costs of a new airship. Otherwise, the building of a new Zeppelin depends upon plans of the German Air Ministry and such construction may be impossible without state aid.

Work on a new airship, exactly the same as the Hindenburg in all essentials, has proceeded so far that flight trials are expected to take place at Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance during July or August. If such flights are satisfactory, the new airship LZ-130 will carry out transatlantic schedule arranged for the Hindenburg.

President Sends Note of Sympathy

GALVESTON, Texas, May 7 (AP)—In a brief statement made public through temporary White House headquarters here, President Roosevelt extended his sympathy to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany, the German people, and the families of those who lost their lives in the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg.

The message to Herr Hitler follows:

"I have learned of the disaster to the airship Hindenburg and offer you and the German people my deepest sympathy for the tragic loss of life which resulted from this unexpected and unhapoy event."

The public statement said:

"I am distressed to hear of the tragedy of the Hindenburg and extend my deep sympathy to the families of the passengers, officers and crew who lost their lives."

Ex-Captain of Dirigible Believes Diesel Flame Ignited Hindenburg Gas

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 7 (AP)—Capt. Frank McCrary, one-time commander of the dirigible Shenandoah, said today he believed destruction of the Hindenburg probably was caused by a spark from one of the craft's Diesel engines.

Modern dirigibles are built with their joints reinforced and protected so there is practically no chance of picking up static electricity and causing an explosion of hydrogen gas, Captain McCrary said.

The retired officer, once commander of the Lakehurst, N. J., air station where the Hindenburg crashed, said, "It is more reasonable to assume that a flame from one of the diesel engines ignited the hydrogen."

"These engines are pretty safe, in that they carry no inflammable gasoline. But when they are in operation they continually give off flame. In event of a leak in one of the hydrogen cells, this could instantly become dangerous."

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Alien Asylum Issue in Spain: Arrests in Peruvian Consulate Revive Question of Immunity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 7—News of the arrest of 400 persons by Spanish Government authorities in the Peruvian Consulate at Madrid on the charge of operating a secret radio station and conducting other activities on behalf of Gen. Francisco Franco arouses echoes here of the long controversy during the January session of the League Council over the question of the right of asylum, a debate participated in by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, and the Chilean Ambassador to London, Augustin Edwards, with Maxim Litvinoff and others intervening.

The question which proved insoluble during the January session raises various important side issues and throws all sorts of queer sidelights on diplomatic procedure. On the surface it seems to be a straightforward humanitarian problem. There are understood to be altogether some 6000 "asilés" sheltering from the civil war in various foreign embassies and legations in Madrid. Why could they not be evacuated to some place of safety as in the case of the rest of Madrid's non-combatant population?

In several cases this has already been done. But the remaining asilés are nearly all supporters of General Franco who have successfully evaded arrest at the hands of the Spanish Government by taking sanctuary on what is regarded by general diplomatic usage as foreign soil. Some of them are of military age. Others had been fairly prominent in opposing the Government before the insurrection. Consequently there has been no desire on the part of Madrid's defenders to facilitate their evacuation.

Issue Raised by Chile

No solution having been found possible in Spain itself, Chile brought the matter before the Council. Her first proposal was regarded as amounting to an invitation to the League to recognize the right of asylum in foreign embassies and legations and a request to the Spanish Government to provide facilities for the asilés to leave Spain and go to some neutral country.

The proposal was strenuously opposed by both the League and Señor de Vayo, who made a special journey to Geneva for the purpose. The Spanish Foreign Minister was prepared to agree not as a right but as an act of humanity to the evacuation of the asilés. At the same time he wanted to safeguard the political position of the Spanish Government since it was believed that as soon as the asilés were safely out of the way, Chile would recognize General Franco. He also did not see why the asilés should leave the country since by doing so they might be able to get back to the side of General Franco.

Most of the Council members were not prepared to concede that a legal right of asylum exists, although they admitted that a country might voluntarily grant such a right if it felt so inclined. The opposition to the proposal was in large measure due to a feeling that if the right of asylum were granted, any criminal, political or otherwise, might be able to escape justice by taking sanctuary with some foreign mission in the capital.

Asked Permit for Search

It is understood that in the present instance, however, Spanish authorities asked the Peruvian Consul's permission to make a search, seeing that the Consulate, apart altogether from the question of asilés, is normally immune from interference.

The public debate on the question in the League Council brought many amusing passages of arms between Señor Edwards and other diplomats. In the course of a long historical dissertation on the "right of asylum," the Chilean Ambassador mentioned that on one occasion the whole of the harem of the then Shah of Persia—now called Iran—took refuge in a foreign legation in Teheran as a protest against the Shah's decision to marry a new wife.

In deference to Iran, this portion of Señor Edwards' remarks was omitted from the official record. Subsequently, however, the permanent Iranian delegate at Geneva issued an official explanation that the right of "bast," as it is called in Iran, has not existed for many years.

Chile's Own Action Cited

In rebutting Señor Edwards' evidence of the existence of a legal right of sanctuary, Mr. Litvinoff declared that in Chile itself during a revolution in 1891, the Government had refused to recognize the United States Legation as a place of asylum for political refugees. To which Señor Edwards replied that he thought the Soviet representative must have made some mistake.

"It happens," Señor Edwards went on, "that my own father was one of those who took asylum in the American Legation on that occasion." When his father was subsequently evacuated from Santiago, Señor Edwards added, a large "Stars and Stripes" was spread over the train in which he traveled, so that on that occasion the right of asylum was extended not only to the Legation itself but to a train.

Señor Edwards' statement brought the rejoinder from Mr. Litvinoff that he was convinced there must have been some special circumstances in the case of Señor Edwards' father since the evidence was conclusive that other Chileans were refused asylum in the American Legation on that occasion.

In any case, added Mr. Litvinoff amid laughter, what the Chilean representative said did not alter the fact that last year one of the foreign embassies in Moscow gave sanctuary to "an old woman" and subsequently tried to smuggle her out of the country in the diplomatic post-bag.

Twelfth Century Castle Acquired for Britain

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The Norman Keep, Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire
Famous Estate Conserved by Munificence of Motor Magnate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, is to be given to the British nation by Sir John Siddeley, head of a prominent motor firm, who has purchased it from the Earl of Clarendon. Maintenance and repairs are to be paid for from the estate revenue, and Sir John has placed a sum of money at the disposal of the Office of Works for repairs which are immediately necessary.

Earliest mention of the castle appears in 1120, when Henry I granted the site to Geoffrey de Clinton, whose son is believed to have erected the keep and the outer walls. It became a royal residence during the reigns of Henry II, John and Henry III, and with short intervals remained so until Queen Elizabeth granted it to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

Sir Walter Scott, in his novel "Kenilworth," tells of Queen Elizabeth's visits to the castle.

After the Earl of Leicester's passing, the lands again reverted to the Crown, until in 1648 Oliver Cromwell gave the manor to army officers to parcel out among themselves. Since the restoration, the property has been held by the house of Clarendon, from whom Sir John Siddeley has now acquired it.

Sugar Agreement Places Authority In World Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—With the end of the International Sugar Conference comes the end also for the time being of parallel talks which have been going on here for wider economic agreements.

Though confidence is expressed in American circles that the British during the Imperial Conference which follows the Coronation will endeavor to persuade the dominions to modify the Ottawa imperial preference system to bring it nearer the American conception of most-favored-nation treatment, the sugar agreement itself contains proof that expectations at the moment should not be placed too high.

Apart from the question of quotas, the conference's most notable achievement is held to be the establishment of an International Sugar Council charged with the risk of studying all questions arising for the world sugar industry, including methods of increasing consumption, checking introduction of substitutes, and a search for new uses.

On all these points the governments have agreed to consider favorably any suggestions that may be made.

Capital-Labor Truce in Paris Assures Calm for Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 7—Prospects of a long period of social peace in France are opened up by the conclusion of an "Exposition truce" between Labor and Capital under the auspices of Premier Léon Blum.

The French Federation of Labor and the Employers Federation have agreed "in principle" to prolong for six months collective contracts signed last year and known as the Matignon accords.

These accords were to come up for revision in June and July. Apprehension had been felt lest an attempt to renew them might produce widespread labor trouble, for employers were organizing serious resistance to the workers' demands.

Assurance to Tourists

The truce arranged by Premier Blum after several days of arduous negotiations is expected to assure success of the Paris 1937 International Exposition this summer by dissipating any likelihood of strikes or social unrest during the next six months. Tourists, it is anticipated, will now be certain of a cordial welcome and comfortable stay in France this season.

The agreement is not yet complete, however, between the trade union leaders and the employers. The workers have attached several conditions to their acceptance of the truce, including demands for immediate passage of law to prevent the arbitrary hiring and firing of workmen by employers, and extension of paid holidays to all manual workers.

Demands by Employers

The employers, in a letter to Premier Blum, protest that such a law would tend to legalize abuses already existing under the Matignon accords. They also insist that the Government shall put a stop to attacks on private property in the form of illegal sit-down strikes and other violations of freedom to work, such as exclusion of all nonunion workers from the Exposition.

M. Blum is expected to succeed in settling these differences and to announce general political and social truce during the Exposition at an important Chamber of Deputies debate which begins this afternoon.

Spanish Refugees Arrive in France Aid by Warships

BORDEAUX, France, May 7 (AP)—Two shiploads of Spanish refugees from Bilbao, more than 4300 in all, reached safety in France today with an escort of British men-of-war.

Women with babies in their arms, old men unable to fight and many children came to the French ports of La Rochelle and Pauillac aboard two Spanish ships.

Behind them they left almost all they possessed, but they had the French Government's promise of refuge in homes and other havens in France.

The steamship Habana, with more than 4000 refugees, anchored at La Rochelle, north of Bordeaux, and the Izarra brought 153 children and 170 adults—most of them women—to Pauillac.

The French ships Carimare, Margaux and Chateau Palmer steamed for Bilbao to bring out more civilians.

Port authorities rushed through the landing requirements to permit the refugees to board a special train waiting to take them to Bordeaux.

Exhibit of Settlements and WPA Reveal Children's Gifts in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—What the settlement child can achieve with art tools when the opportunity is given him to "paint the thing as he sees it," will be placed on display here in the annual exhibition of children's arts and crafts, sponsored by the United Neighborhood Houses, Inc., at No. 184 Eldridge Street, opens on May 10, to continue to May 17.

Murals, sculpture, paintings, potteries and weaving help to tell the story of the activities of boys and girls in 25 settlements. While many of the 200 entries show noteworthy talent, this service, carried on in neighborhood houses, is an indicator of the tastes and interests of children, whether in art or some other field.

"The forms which children's art may take are not very important," Albert J. Kennedy, chairman of the visual arts committee of the houses, said, "since most of the youngsters who rush into the studios daily after school hours, desert art for other careers later. However, it is of paramount importance to the community that children shall have ample opportunity to indulge their inventive fancies."

These "fancies" have touched up a shambling plaster figure of Charlie Chaplin with a sort of gentlemanly humor; a sculptured Manhattan urchin with the grim countenance of the under-privileged; a little girl pushing a perambulator with the proud smile of being a "big" sister; a lithograph of an elderly, meditative man out for a stroll; a wood engraving of a park scene with a lyrical appreciation of detail.

Experiences familiar to children who live in tenements are reflected in many of the contributions. A lithograph by Salvatore Denaro shows the populous East Eide and the Department of Sanitation at work in the street. Max Siegel has depicted in high color a group of boys waiting for their turn for a shower bath under apparatus attached to a hydrant. A seven-year-old boy, Robert Juras, one of the youngest exhibitors, has captured an impression, probably gained from a trip to Coney Island. His picture, entitled "Walking the Dog," shows a dog and its mistress on the board walk.

A doll cradle and miniature truck are among the woodcraft items. Woven table covers, hammered metal pieces and handkerchief designs are among the entries which represent an age range of six to 16.

About two-thirds of the exhibition has been drawn from classes of the Federal Art Project conducted by the Works Progress Administration. Approximately 3988 children and young persons attended classes under this project last year.

WPA and CCC Work Hard To Stem Flood Waters

CHARLESTON, Mo., May 7 (AP)—An emergency dike of planks, sandbags and earth was built higher today by an army of volunteer, WPA and CCC workers to hold Mississippi River flood waters from the rich cotton and corn lands of a large portion of the 131,000-acre Birds Point-New Madrid floodway.

Approximately 2000 men labored through the night, warned that the Mississippi would be burdened with a greater volume of water from the Ohio River than expected four days ago when the second 1937 flood was threatened. More equipment—additional scrapers and teams and 200,000 additional sandbags—arrived to aid the dike-builders.

Henry Ford to Resist Tax On Undistributed Profits

DETROIT, May 7 (AP)—Henry Ford, who steadfastly opposed the NRA to the day it was declared unconstitutional, said today he also would oppose the federal tax on undistributed profits.

He described it, in an interview, as "ramshackle legislation," enacted by "politicians who are parrots for the international financiers."

The Ford Motor Company, he declared, is the "target."

"The real purpose is to tax the independents, large and small, out of existence," he said. "The financiers want to drive every independent business man to borrow money, to make American business pay continual tribute to the money lenders. They want to send the companies they can't control to Wall Street. And it is only the companies they don't control who are objecting. The others are all in one pocket."

He spoke approvingly of a "changed attitude" he noted in Congress toward that and similar matters.

"Congress did not concoct this ramshackle legislation, although it passed the bill," he said. "Now it is trying to see how it can do better. For that reason, you hear more good things said about Congress today than for six years past. Of course, the members have heard from home, but that only means that Congress and the people are coming to the same conclusions.

We Are the Target

"No one with the interests of the country at heart would plan such a taxing program. It must have had a target. Naturally, we are the target.

"If we knew where the money is going, if we knew it was doing anything to lift the national level, that would be different. But the spots where things are not getting any better are the spots where they say the money is going. It has kept the people at the same low level where the depression found them. The only lifting done in this country is done by industry.

"If the Government took every cent of Ford profits and used the money to raise the standards of the people, I'd take my hat off to them. This is what we have been trying to do for 30 years. They are not doing it."

"Do you believe the various government agencies succeeded in 'priming the pump' for industry?" he was asked.

"Government money provides no purchasisng power and no market for industry," Mr. Ford replied. "And it hasn't provided employment, either, else why do we hear of millions of men still unemployed.

"Our Government does not understand the primary necessity, which is production. We have not enough of anything, and all the politicians can think of is to make it harder for producers to produce.

Will Aid Men Against Coercion

"The answer to the unemployment problem is to produce more goods, and that is what we are trying to do."

A question about wage increases brought a reiteration of his recent statement that "there will be higher wages when this strike mess is over." He said there was nothing to add to that.

"Do you have any report on the number of union members among your employees?" he was asked.

"I have no idea how many there are," he replied. "I do know, though, that they are attempting to get members by coercing the families of our workers. They don't just invite a workman to join, they go to his home and frighten his family.

"I have nothing to say about what organizations our men join. I believe that if they join the union they are being 'hooked,' but that is their business. However, if it comes to coercion, our men can depend on us to stand by them."

He said the Ford company's recently announced plan to produce tires was necessitated by uncertainty caused by strikes in the rubber industry.

He said rubber from the Ford plantations in South America would be processed in the new tire plant.

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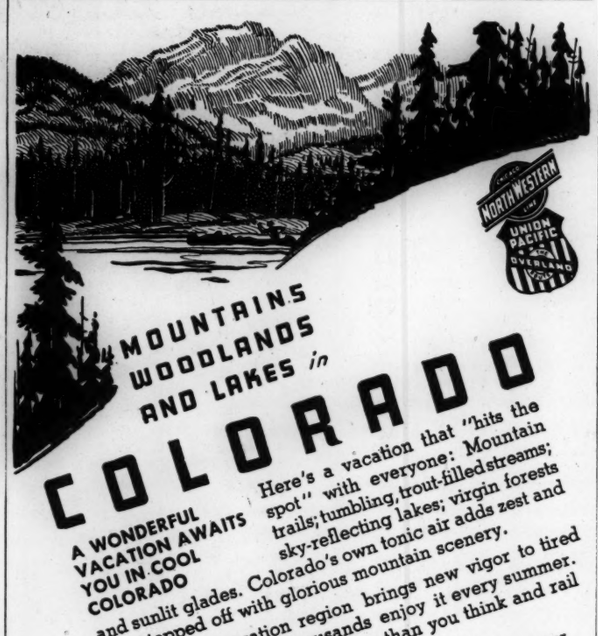

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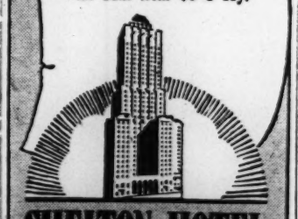

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Wise Leadership Is Stressed By LaGuardia as Labor's Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 7—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union today stands pledged to vote for the re-election of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York if he chooses to run again. It was given to Mr. LaGuardia by David Dubinsky, president of the union, in a brief address at the twenty-third convention of the garment workers at the Chelsea Hotel, here, yesterday, when he declared he was proud of the New York Mayor's "pro-labor record." The occasion was seen as another step in projecting Mr. LaGuardia ahead in the American Labor Party, whose potential influence has not yet been fully gauged.

"American labor will take an important part in the affairs of this country," Mr. LaGuardia declared in an address to the convention. "It is now recognized in the law by legalized collective bargaining, which brings it responsibility. American labor must see to it that it has intelligence in its leadership.

"The time of the uncouth, unintelligent, cigar-smoking, diamond-studded walking delegate is past, and past forever.

Responsibility Is Stressed

"Representatives of labor must know their industry, must understand conditions. They must know as much about it as the employers, and must be able to negotiate intelligently. The kick-back artist, the double-crossers, the betrayers of labor, must be kicked out of the American labor movement."

Mr. LaGuardia urged peace between the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, and the American Federation of Labor, and called for the elimination of sweatshop wages and for the protection of co-operating employers.

"There is enough sincerity, enough good will and enough spirit of sacrifice in the American labor movement to insure that before long it will be united again," he continued. "A new technique is being developed in industry—that of getting both sides of labor, or three or four sides, together and telling them to fight it out. That must be nipped in the bud."

American Markets

"The time has arrived when it is accepted that the best market for American goods is the working people of this country, and to maintain that market American labor must get decent wages. But the whole planning becomes disjointed unless we have uniformity of conditions. If we struggle in New York City for a short week and high wages, the same conditions must be impressed upon every city in the United States.

"I get tired of reading advertisements and statements of two-by-four politicians and one-by-four industrialists who say, 'Come down to our State where wages are low.' They ought to be ashamed instead of boasting about it.

"Labor conditions are better in New York City than they ever were, but to maintain them we must not permit unfair sweatshop competition anywhere in the United States.

"And part of the credit is due to the progressive manufacturers in New York who had the vision to go along with you. We must protect them, too."

Mr. LaGuardia declared at the start of his talk that "You and I have grown together: I've been chased off the streets at the same time as your pickets.

LaGuardia Traces Progress

"This is my thirty-third year of public office, and sometimes I get tired and discouraged," he added. "But we have made great headway in the last two years. And we have at the head of this nation a man who has sympathetic understanding. I don't know what party he belongs to, but I know he's all right."

Fernando de los Rios, Spanish ambassador to the United States, described to the garment workers the fight by the Spanish Liberal Government to raise the condition of its workers.

"Only last year," he said, "there were large areas in Spain where women did heavy labor for 16 cents a day. Seventeen per cent of the working population were getting 12 to 30 cents a day. The new government spent more than $20,000,000 for primary schools alone, forced wages up and brought life and cultural activities to the people."

Today, he declared, the forces of social democracy are fighting against international fascism, and the young women are fighting with them.

"Without the women we could not have held Madrid," he added. "It is a fight against slavery."

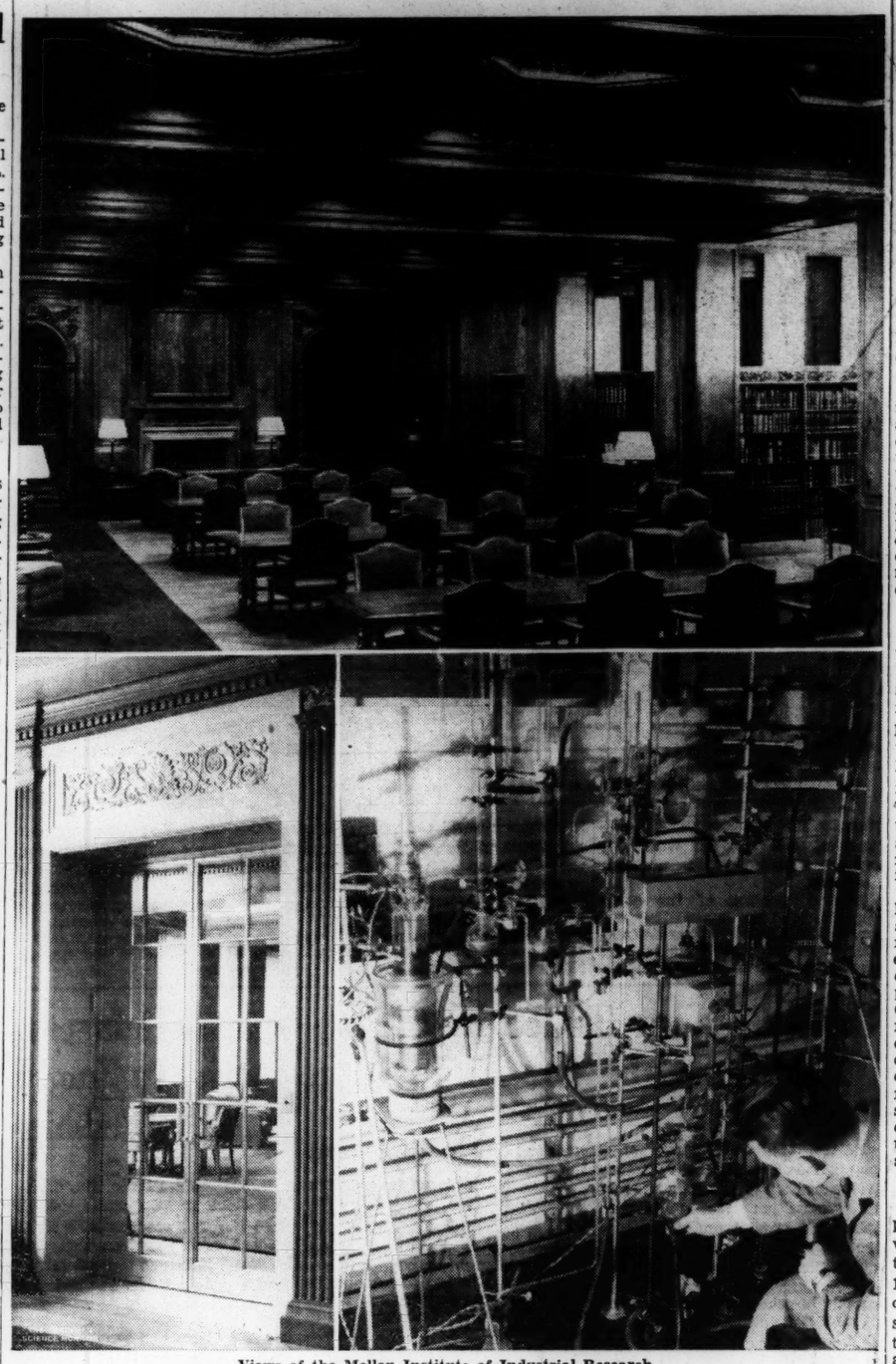
Luigi Antonini, New York, first vice-president of the international union, in the name of the 40,000 Italian members, offered a resolution of sympahy and support for the Spanish loyalists, and it was adopted.

It was announced that American labor has raised $125,000 toward a $250,000 fund for the Spanish Red Cross.

Child Labor Ban Rejected

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7 (AP)—The federal child labor amendment was defeated today in the Tennessee House of Representatives by a vote of 58 to 34. Ratification failed twice before in Tennessee, in 1933 and 1935.

A Modern Home for Research



Views of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research

Upper—The Library in the New Building Follows the Renaissance Style With Influences From the Works of Sir Christopher Wren and Grinling Gibbons and Also From the Tyrolean Styles of the Same Period. The Library and Its Adjoining Stack Rooms Provide for a Collection of More Than 100,000 Books. Lower Left—The Entrance to the Social Room. Lower Right—Complex Arrangement of Apparatus in Use by a Fellowship on Glass Technology

Chemistry's Role in Homes of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 7—Americans of the future will live in homes that are proof against noise, fire and moisture, according to Dr. George O. Curme Jr., research specialist and author, in an address before a distinguished audience at a symposium on the progress of science here today. The symposium followed dedication of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research yesterday and was a feature of the observance incidental to the opening of the new $10,000,000 "Temple of Science."

Dr. Curme, speaking on "Recent Progress in Synthetic Organic Chemistry," held that while the home may not be "a chemical subject," new types of assembly may confidently be expected to emerge from the countless applications of plastic materials, lacquers and synthetic fiber. Their costs, he held, would be greatly reduced under what they are now, while, at the same time, they would afford sanitary, noiseless construction that would eliminate moisture and vermin.

Other distinguished natural scientists to speak at the symposium were Dr. F. B. Jewett, Dr. W. W. G. Maclachlan and Sir Frederick B. Banting.

Communication Service

Dr. Jewett envisaged marked strides in telephone service through scientific research, holding that the ultimate goal of this service was to give instantaneous connection over a plant as nearly as possible 100 per cent reliable and of essentially perfect transmission quality. This service would be at a cost that would insure maximum use, "all within the limits of that financial safety without which no adequate service can be guaranteed or even provided." He reviewed the progress of industrial research in communications, declaring that there was no doubt that present electrical systems owe their existence to the research laboratory and the engineering based on its work.

Compton Sees Dangers

An address by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which he warned of the dangers he saw in labor's demand for more wages and the Government's insistence on additional taxes was a feature of a dinner in connection with the institute's dedication at the William Penn Hotel here last night.

"These demands may exceed the capacity of industry and agriculture to produce," he said. "Our only hope is for science to still further aid man's ability to produce desirable things." Dr. Compton held that the injunction "to work hard and long to improve our lot" had "gone out of style."

"The slogan is to 'soak the rich' and demand more while giving less," he declared.

Dr. Compton held that a number of influences converge today to enhance the value of the Mellon Institute and other institutes which perform similar functions. In the first place, he said, the institute was "a scientific institute, and science is at the very root of our national program of objectives which our President has termed, 'The more abundant life.'

"True, we do not see science advertised as an objective in political party platforms, or even in the President's own message to the Congress, or to his friends, the people," he continued. "It is even likely that few of those who are urging various measures for improving the social and physical aspects of the nation have any real understanding of the fundamental role that science must play if these measures are to be successful.

National Objectives

"Prominent among our avowed national objectives are the elemination of unemployment, higher standards of living, including higher wages, shorter hours and greater opportunties for comfort and recreation, abolition of child labor, educational opportunities for all, social security against economic hazards or distress in old age, protection against natural hazards, new markets for agricultural products.

"I make bold to assert, for I believe it can easily be proved, that there is not one of these fine objectives but that is basically dependent on science for its achievement.

"It is a pity that so many of our social and political reformers have not evolved much beyond the 'cave man' stage in thinking. From the days of the 'cave man' all through history up to the modern era of science there were only two primitive recipes for achieving 'the more abundant life.' One was through hard and long work in order to produce more; the other was to take the good things of life from someone else by conquest, theft, taxes, or exploitation. Too much of the doctrine of the more abundant life even in our days is based on the latter of these primitive philosophies.

"Over such primitive, though still popular, methods of seeking the good things of life, there is the sharp contrast of the modern method of putting science to work for us. If by practical application of science, men are enabled to produce with 10-fold rapidity, it is evident that they can get along on their former standard of requirements by working only one tenth as long as they had previously done. Or, if they want to work half as much as they did before, they will still produce five times as much as before, so that the average man's real wage will consist of the products of five times as much labor as he used to enjoy.

Basic Philosophy

"This is the basic philosophy of science as a means toward social betterment."

It was here that Dr. Compton declared he saw real danger in the demands of labor for more wages and the demands of government for more taxes, "to support its altruistic aims."

"The only hope in such a situation is for science still further to add to man's ability to produce desirable things," he said. "In fact, had it not been for the past achievements of science, wages and standards of living would still be, for the masses of the people, at the primitive levels of constant struggle against starvation and suffering."

Dr. Compton held that the Mellon Institute was performing a function which the Government "was not, probably should not, be performing."

"But this function is so important," he said, "that this institute and all other institutes which are similarly contributing to improving the general standard of living in basic ways through science, should be increased and aided in every possible way by favorable legislation and private philanthropy.

Praises Mellon's Gift

"As a representative of a sister institution, which follows the same ideals, I offer congratulations and best wishes to the University of Pittsburgh and to its Mellon Institute at this celebration of its increased effectiveness, and I would express to the Mellon family my sincere conviction that their philanthropy has been well conserved in the public interest."

Other speakers were Dr. B. T. Brooks, formerly Mellon Institute fellow and research expert, who spoke on Robert Kennedy Duncan, first director of the Mellon Institute, and Dr. Frank C. Whitemore, dean of the Pennsylvania State College and president-elect of the American Chemical Society, who declared that "the Mellons have blazed a way in showing industry what it needs."

Arthur D. Davis, chairman of the Aluminum Company of America, presided.

The Mellon Institute will be opened to public inspection tomorrow, when thousands of visitors are expected.

Court Invalidates Mexican State Law Limiting Priests

MEXICO, D. F., May 7 (AP)—Mexican Roman Catholics won a victory May 5 in their fight for relaxation of anti-religious laws. The Supreme Court invalidated a Chihuahua state law permitting only one priest to officiate in the entire state. The decision established the precedent that state governments must take into consideration the spiritual needs of the Roman Catholic population in regulating either the number of officiating priests or the conditions of worship.

The court granted a permanent injunction to three Chihuahua priests against the state law passed May 15, 1936.

(The decision came soon after the reopening by Roman Catholics of long-closed churches in Veracruz, Orizaba, and other centers. The churches came into use again without official interference.)

The court's decision said that any unlawful activity of priests should be repressed through laws directly governing those activities.

Forced Mediation And Strike Bans Opposed by Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—No complete or final solution of the labor-strike problem can be expected from legislation aimed at compulsory arbitration, limitation of the right to strike or the imposition of fines on employers and employees and other related measures, in the opinion of the National Industrial Cnference Board, after an international survey of governmental regulation of labor unions.

"The denial or rigid limitation of the right to strike implies the substitution of some other means of enabling workers to obtain better wages and more satisfactory conditions of employment," a report by the board today says. "Under the policy of arbitration usually employed, it is possible to reach an equitable adjustment of wages, but other issues, such as the closed shop, must be more or less arbitrarily decided.

Politics and Policies

"Compulsory arbitration by governmental agencies, moreover, tends to introduce political issues in regard to policies. The ultimate result is frequently the development of a political labor party and the elimination of former party alignments, followed by enactment of legislation, fixing wages or wage standards . . . Under compulsory arbitration systems, it is also customary to apply an award to an entire industry without regard to the financial condition of individual enterprises."

Colorado's efforts to curb strikes has been one of the most successful so far made, the report says. It recalls that legislation in that state enacted in 1915 gave jurisdiction over disputes between employers and employees to the Colorado Industrial Commission. This law provided that notice of 30 days must be given of changes in wages, hours and conditions of employment and that no change could be put into effect until final determination by the commission. Strikes and lockouts prior to or during the hearing were declared unlawful, save in an industry not affected with a public interest.

Colorado System

"Between 1915 and 1924," the report says, "a total of 1157 controversies were brought to the attention of the commission, of which 1084 were settled without a strike or lockout. During the past decade, strikes in Colorado with the exception of 1934, have been infrequent, averaging only nine a year."

The board holds that Colorado's legislation "has tended to minimize stoppage in smaller disputes, to make open industrial warfare less probable, and to encourage voluntary settlements."

"The commission, however, has developed no uniform principle of wage determination and has frequently failed in large disputes," it adds.

Efforts in Kansas to control industrial disputes has been less successful, the commission finds.

"The British legislation, although especially comprehnsive, also has failed to solve the problem of curbing industrial disputes," it holds.

New Child Labor Law Planned As Quicker Than Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Friends of the Federal Child Labor Amendment have agreed to try a quicker means of eliminating young people from industry. Encouraged by the Supreme Court's reversal of the District of Columbia minimum wage decision they have agreed to another trial of a federal child labor law similar to that declared unconstitutional by a 5-to-4 decision in 1918.

A bill of this kind has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. It would forbid interstate commerce in the products of plants employing child labor. While he hesitates to call the bill an administration measure, Senator Markley said it was introduced "after consultation with the Labor Department and particularly the chief of the children's bureau." The children's bureau has been the leading proponent of the federal child labor amendment which still needs the ratification of eight states before it can become part of the Constitution.

Concessions on Age

To overcome some of the objections made to the amendment, the sponsors of the new law have made concessions on the age limit. Instead of the flat 18 years' limit authorized in the amendment, the Barkley bill would ban interstate shipments of products of factories employing children under the age of 16. The prohibition would be extended to those under the age of 18 in the case of mines or other specified industrial pursuits of an arduous nature.

Advocates of child labor legislation are also hopeful that the Supreme Court's recent decision upholding a law banning interstate shipment of prison-made goods may have a favorable bearing on its consideration of a new child labor law.

Shortly after the prison goods decision was handed down, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado introduced a child labor measure based on the same general outline, but the children's bureau and other anti-child labor groups refused to support it.

The Wheeler-Johnson bill forbids the shipment of goods on which children have been employed, whereas the new Barkley bill prohibits a producer from shipping in interstate commerce the product of any mine or factory in which children have been employed. Under the Barkley measure, children could not be employed anywhere in the plant; under the Wheeler-Johnson bill they could not be employed upon the specific product which is to be shipped.

Enforcement Problems

Child labor groups contend that there would be no practicable way of identifying goods on which the work of children had been used. The difficulty of enforcing a law based on this theory, they have held, would be unworkable.

Under the Barkley Bill, the Secretary of Labor would be authorized to issue regulations necessary to carry out the act, and the chief of the children's bureau empowered to enter and inspect factories or other places where articles for interstate commerce were produced.

A fine of not over $200 is fixed for first offense and $100 to $1000 or three months in jail or both, for subsequent offenses. No dealer would be prosecuted if he had written assurance that the manufacturer whose goods he shipped did not employ child labor. The law would be known as the "Child Labor Act of 1937."

If the Supreme Court should uphold such a law proponents of the long-pending child labor amendment would be willing to drop their ratification efforts, they indicated.

C. I. O. Backs Movie Strike

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 7 (AP)—Striking film studio craftsmen gained support today in plans to put new pressure on major producers by a national boycott and widespread picketing of theaters.

The Commmittee for Industrial Organization offered its help to the Federated Motion Picture Crafts, American Federation of Labor affiliate.

L. P. Lindelof, of Lafayette, Ind., president of the Painters' Union, aligned with the A. F. of L., telegraphed Charles Lessing, F. M. P. C. head, asking the names of the strike-affected studios. He said when these were received he wouuld ask all labor councils in which painters are members to boycott theaters showing their productions.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief, telegraphed C. H. Jordan, local organizer, that union workers, no matter what their affiliations, should support the strikers.

"Strike of studio workers should receive the support of all labor people who are interested in seeing better conditions for workers in the picture industry," said Mr. Lewis.

The general executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, telegraphed Mr. Lessing it pledged "the solidarity of 300,000 automobile workers to your fight for decent conditions in the motion picture industry.

"Unless the producers immediately come to a satisfactory agreement," the message continued, "we are prepared to inform our members that attendance at any motion picture theater is a violation of that solidarity."

These and local offers of immediate help from the C. I. O. coincided with an appeal by Mr. Lessing to Mr. Lindelof and Z. R. Brown, secretary of the San Francisco Bay unit of the Maritime Federation. Mr. Lessing asked Mr. Brown for his support by "picketing all theaters in your territory—am wiring other cities for similar action." He told Mr. Lindelof the strike could be "materially shortened" by picketing theaters.

Seamen's Union Hails Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

organized National Maritime Union today had entree to the vessels of the United Fruit Company, in a decision whereby officials of the line ended the strike of its crews in its second day late yesterday. The action was hailed in labor quarters as "the greatest victory a union has scored on this waterfront in 20 years."

"The unions never have been able to get anywhere with the fruit company prior to today," Joseph Curran, leader of the union and a chief figure in the Atlantic coast seamen's strike last year, said.

Six of the company's ships had suffered crew walkouts, and a tie-up of its whole fleet was threatened when Mrs. Elinor M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, responded to an appeal for intervention yesterday by recommending a meeting between spokesmen for the company and the union. Capt. Charles C. Baldwin, pier superintendent of the fruit line, was the company's conferee.

Mr. Curran emerged from the meeting with the statement that the company would issue cards permitting agents of the firemen's, sailors' and stewards' unions, included in the national maritime organization, to board the company's ships and organize the crew, and had agreed to employ members of the union for sea duty.

Formal recognition as sole bargaining agent was withheld pending a general election at which the men will designate their union preference.

The seamen immediately returned to work upon news of the settlement.

Simultaneously it was announced that the National Labor Relations Board would order the Black Diamond Steamship Corporation to rehire 35 engineers who quit its vessels during the shipping strike last winter. Action by the board will be based on a report by Robert M. Gates, one of its examiners, who, after hearing testimony on charges by the union that the company had refused to bargain collectively with its engineers and to reinstate men who walked out during the strike, ordered that they be reinstated and that the company pay them back wages equal to the money they would have received, less earnings which they have had in the meantime from other employment. The amount the Black Diamond Corporation would have to pay under this order was estimated in union quarters today at from $200 to $1000 for each of the men concerned.

Mr. Gates' report became automatically effective, but the company will have until May 15 to notify Mrs. Elinor M. Herrick, regional director of the board, whether or not it would comply with the decision.

Another development in labor circles here was the issuance of a city-wide strike call by the Journeymen Barbers' Union. About 20,000 men in 7500 shops were said to be affected. The call is for a strike to begin on Monday.

Borden Dispute With Teamsters Ends After Year

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Termination of the year-old dispute between the Borden Farms Products division of the Borden Company and its workers was announced today by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Representatives of the company and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America signed an agreement calling for reinstatement of 27 employees and payment of approximately $35,000 in back wages to them.

The agreement also called for an election to be held the week of May 16 to determine whether the approximately 5500 employees of the company in the metropolitan area, including part of New Jersey and Westchester County, would be represented by the Teamsters' Union in collective bargaining.

It also stipulates that all financial support shall be withdrawn from the Borden Employees' Co-operative Association, a company organization, and that relations between the company and the association shall be disestablished.

N. Y. Relief Bureau Plans Typists' Training Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Extension of the activities of the Emergency Relief Bureau in connection with the work rehabilitation of employables now on the relief rolls began here May 4 in a co-operative experiment between the bureau and the Works Progress Administration adult education projects. The arrangement calls for the enrollment in the classes of the adult education unit of typists and stenographers whose skill is not adequate for permanent work in private employment.

"We have decided upon this experiment because of the practical results achieved in the training program of the Works Progress Administration's household training courses," Miss Charlotte E. Carr, executive director of the relief bureau, said.

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Green Beans	lb. 15c, 2 for	29c
Native H H Tomatoes	lb.	35c

Tour Up the Beautiful Hudson Long String of 'Ohs' and 'Ahs'

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

As I was on the little pleasure boat that circles Manhattan, showing how completely this borough of New York is waterbound, I decided to make a circle of the Empire State by boat and by train, stopping at the many lake and mountain resorts en route.

This would be comparatively easy as I had just completed one-half of this contemplated circle tour, since I had come down from Buffalo to the southern part of the State, lingering for several days at Watkins after I had climbed some in the Alleghany Mountains near Salamanca. At Watkins the resort hotel is open all the year round for city people who come, not to take their pleasures like their work, seriously, but to do what they wish when they wish. It is an attractive region, with Watkins Glen near by, where one may walk by the water's edge and watch the series of miniature waterfalls skip merrily down the rocks.

As our little steamer glided away from New York City down the winding Hudson, we saw on the west bank the stately Palisades with natural fortresslike cliffs, now partly covered with thick shrubbery and trees, and now with peculiar hexagonal rock formation suggesting a castle on the Rhine. And like the Rhine, the Hudson at times twists and turns past Nature's citadels, after leaving behind broad Tappan Zee and Haverstraw Bay, the latter with the Stony Point Lighthouse on its west bank, a beacon for river navigation.

The serpentine Hudson in its narrowest part mirrors mountains on both shores which slope down to the water's edge. There is Bear Mountain with an extensive park for picnickers. Then up the river to where on the west bank Storm King Mountain rises majestically 1340 feet, not quite as high as Breakneck Mountain opposite. Autos pause on the Storm King Highway, to look both up and down the river, where the mountains and the Hudson stretch for miles toward the horizon.

* * *

Washington Irving's Sketch Book furnishes such an interesting and literary guide for this American Rhine that often historical facts are pushed into the background for the moment. Of course as we glide easily along, we think of how Hendrik Hudson and his crew sailed up the river a decade before the Pilgrim Fathers reached New England and how later Fulton tried out the first steamboat on the Hudson. But as we sail past Irvington, history is forgotten and there we would like to linger at "Sunnyside," Irving's home, where the east end is covered with ivy grown form a slip given Irving when he visited Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford.

Likewise Tarrytown becomes for us the Sleepy Hollow where "Ichabod Crane" lived, and as we come into the region of the Catskills, imposing West Point, which has dominated the river for some miles back is for the moment overshadowed by the thought that somewhere up in those mountains Irving has his celebrated character of "Rip Van Winkle" sleep for 20 years.

* * *

From the Catskills I drove down to the Hudson and then turned west and on up to Lake Mohonk Mountain House in its mountain setting where from Sky Top on one side of the lake and Eagle Cliff on the other, one can see in the direction of the rising sun the Wallkill Valley, the Hudson resembling a silvery thread and in the distance the dim outline of hills, while westward is the Rondout Valley stretching away to meet the Catskills with its great Ashokan Reservoir, which supplies New York with water, showing up like a silver dollar.

It was at the lake Mohonk Mountain House that Peace Conferences were held every June from 1895, while in the autumn came the renowned Indian Conferences, started even earlier in 1883, the many guests at both being entertained by the Smiley Brothers who had but one object in mind—the uplift of the human race. In the East Room overlooking that gem of a glacier lake, hemmed in by tree-decked cliffs, have been thought out resolutions, peace efforts which have never ceased and never will cease until the ultimate goal is obtained; resolutions also for sane education for Indians on Reservations which has come to pass at last.

In winter the hotel becomes a school for boys, where those from the snowless South revel in coasting and skating. In summer it is what its name intimates, a homelike, attractive Mountain House, which furnishes indoor lectures, concerts and entertainments and every kind of outdoor sports including jaunts for trail riders.

The first view of Mohonk from high up on the Cliff Road is of landscape gardens and a lake surrounded by hilly walks with their Alpine-like thatched-roof summer houses, where guests like to linger to drink in beauty of the scene before them. And a sunset witnessed from the roof of this Mountain House is a delightful spectacle. The sun sends upward brilliant illuminations of deep crimson and orange, as it drops down behind the hill tops until finally the colors fade and make way for the silvery moon, eager to look once more on Mohonk in its eyrie home.

* * *

Leaving this popular resort, I decided to take the northern route to the Adirondacks, skipping the customary Mohawk Valley ride to Utica, which should be made by slow train, just to hear the conductor call out the curious Dutch names and watch how saucily the train chugs through the middle of the main street of Fonda, a town almost at the very door of Johnson Hall, where Sir William Johnson, British Indian Commissioner in America, lived.

I chose the eastern door of the Adirondacks, Westport, a journey which took us all too quickly past Saratoga with its famous springs, and along by the expansively beaming Lake George. At Westport I made a detour further north to visit Ausable Chasm, that deep gorge, where for nearly two miles the Ausable River has carved its way through granite rock on its course from the Adirondacks to Lake Champlain, with walks along its rock ledges, easy stairways and frequent bridges, the better to view the succession of waterfalls and rapids, with trees looking as if they were growing right out of the huge rocks which flank the hurrying waters, to say nothing about the ferns and wild flowers that attract the botanist and the artist.

Peculiar rock formations have been given such appropriate names as Pulpit Rock, Elephant's Head, Jacob's Ladder and Table Rock, where at this last named place small boats with clever boatmen take tourists the rest of the way through this flume and on down the rapids and then to the boat landing and up to the hotel, standing 500 feet above Lake Champlain, this broad waterway guarded on both sides by mountain ranges.

* * *

Then back to Westport and on to the Adirondacks, our "Great North Woods,' as they have been called, with mountain peaks of every age and variety, some the result of great glacial drifts, to say nothing of the innumerable lakes which make the Adirondacks a paradise for fishermen and canoeists. Here I made my headquarters at Saranac Lake with a friend who had what he called a camp but which was more like a Newport "cottage," while another friend had a less pretentious camp in a wilder setting where sports clothes were the order of the day from morning until midnight.

The Tyrolean-like village, Saranac Lake, lures poets and writers today as when Holmes, Emerson, Lowell and the inimitable Mark Twain came, and Robert Louis Stevenson who wrote some of his best works in the rustic cottage house still pointed out to visitors. Mountain climbing, golf and boating, nothing is lacking in the Adirondacks where I like to come and hate to leave. From Saranac I went south to Utica by way of the Fulton Chain of Lakes, so called because Robert Fulton visited here in 1811, postponing from day to day his departure from the sylvan lakes and friendly evergreen hills.

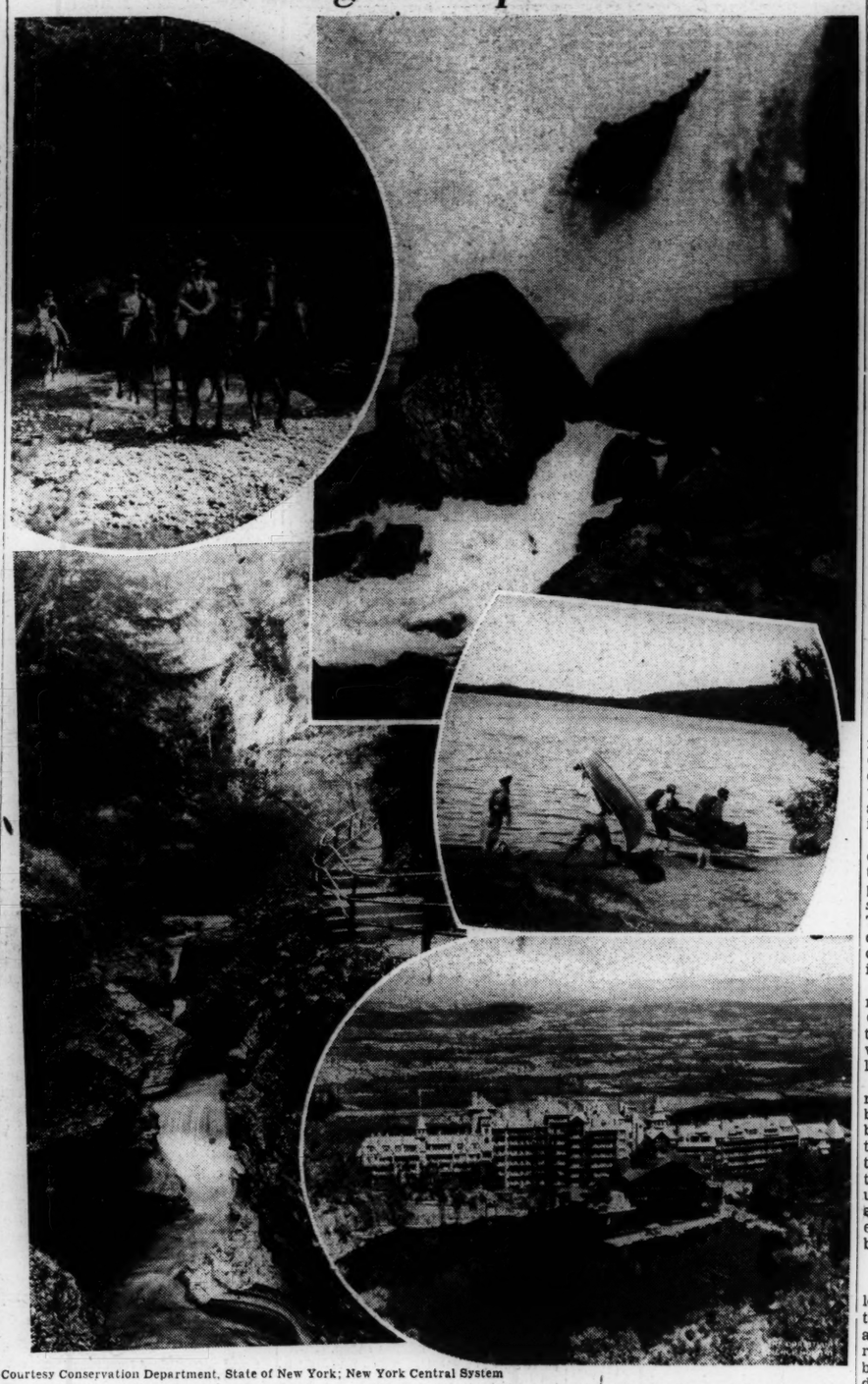
* * *

The day that I set aside for Niagara was all that could be desired, clear and sunny with the rainbow showing its blended spectrum colors in the mist that arose from the Falls. I went down by elevator to the "Cave of the Winds" to see that erect boulder known as the "Rock of Ages" as well as to get a more intimate view of the roaring waters.

On top once more, I ventured to the very edge of Prospect Point to see the perpendicular drop of the swirling Niagara River as it takes its gigantic tumble. Leaving Prospect Park, I entered Island Park by Goat Island bridge to see how Goat Island and its neighbor islands separate the Canadian Horseshoe Falls from the American Falls. Around these islands of creeping plants, wild flowers and ivy-covered rocks surges the river in a series of noisy cataracts which scale flat racks, each miniature waterfall impatient to reach a big one. Verdant Goat Island was once named Iris Island, but because a solitary patriarch of a goat braved the unusually cold winter of 1770 it became Goat Island, where footpaths only penetrate its woodlands and where arched bridges lead to other islands as Luna Island, still retaining this appropriate name since from here can be seen the misty and often delicately tinged rainbow.

One last view of the Falls and then to Buffalo, the final link in my circle of the Empire State's Mountain and Lake Resorts with other vacation routes radiating from every inch of its circumference.

Circling the Empire State



Courtesy Conservation Department, State of New York; New York Central System

Upper—Fording a Stream in Adirondack Forest. Lower—Scene in Watkins Glen State Park

Upper—Rock of Ages, Niagara Falls. Center—A Portage in the Fulton Chain of Lakes in Adirondacks. Lower—Lake Mohonk Mountain House

Oregon to Greet Horde of Trailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., May 7—When the expected trailer-house tourist horde starts rolling along the Pacific coast highways this summer, the national forests of Oregon will have welcome signs at many of their campgrounds.

Abreast of the times, forest executives have taken cognizance of the growing popularity of trailer-house travel and have provided special parking accomodations for the covered wagons of the 20th century at scores of campgrounds. Other forest camps are being improved to provide for them also.

So the tourists who travel around the country in their trailer-houses will find all the outdoor recreational facilities open to them, with fish-stocked streams, enticing forest trails and georgeous scenery to induce them to tarry.

While the forests are being developed into recreational centers for the free use of the public, the building of campground areas is only an incident in the broad program of conservation, executives point out. That program includes conservation of timber, prevention of fires, floods and soil erosion, protection of wild life and watersheds and the building up of grazing lands. It has been found, however, that conservation can best be served by proper use of the forest areas. Hence attractive campgrounds are constructed and the the public is invited to use them.

Forest executives are predicting that tourist travel this year will establish new high records. A new record was set in 1936 when 71,000,000 persons visited the national forests.

Liquor on Sale in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 7 (AP)—Alabama left the ranks of the nation's dry states May 5, with the sale of legal liquor for the first time in 22 years. A state-operated store opened here by authority of a local option vote March 10.

Tide to Economy Seen Gaining In Halls of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Congressmen are today mulling over the question of relief. On the one hand they have the very obvious tide toward economy that is rolling in from the country and laps around Capitol Hill. On the other hand, they have the warning of Harry Hopkins, relief administrator, that to cut next year's relief budget to $1,000,000,000 would mean putting 400,000 people off the relief rolls. That means considerably over 1,000,000 votes.

Nevertheless, for the moment the political virtues of economy seem to be a little ahead of the political vengeance of 400,000 workers, their families and friends. And the economy drive is spreading at last in the House, where it might be expected to be resisted because every single Representative must face the voters only next year. The zeal, however, is greatly stimulated by reports that if economy is not put into effect now, a big tax bill will be necessary next year, and the political penalty of taxes is well known.

Urban and Rural Cleavage

The main cleavages in Congress are not only between the spenders and savers, but between Representatives of urban districts and country districts. In the cities, the relief load is very great, hence there is strong opposition to severe cuts. In the country, much fault is found with work relief projects. But there are alternate methods of spending money in the country.

A test case came on May 5. Numerous representatives from rural districts were supporting a forestry bill providing $2,500,000 a year to aid the states in developing farm forests. The city group said: "Here is a chance to economize," and urged the country group to put their beliefs into practice.

"Economy is right down my alley," replied Representative Wall Doxey (D), of Massachusetts, "I am willing to cut $500,000,000 off relief and devote some of that saving to purposes like this which will help the farmer."

But the urban and industrial representatives made a stiff fight on the bill, urging it was another "dribbling," the nose of the camel in the tent. The measure was passed, 171 to 153, showing the close division between these two groups, and the underlying inconsistency of the situation, for both groups claim to be economizers—on the other fellow's bill.

Hopkins' Objections

Administrator Hopkins, in a day-long appearance before an executive meeting of a house appropriations subcommittee, said that the relief rolls next year must be cut by 600,000 anyway, if the present drop from over $2,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 is carried out. To effect a further cut to $1,000,000,000 would mean taking 1,000,000 persons in all from this year's rolls. He insisted that the $1,500,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt was necessary, and would be required for relief alone.

He offered many detailed objections to Senator James F. Byrnes's proposal for a 50-50 matching basis with the states. Naming many states and local areas, he described their financial position, their present relief burden, and their prospective load if the Byrnes plan were carried out. Such arguments, it is easy to see, made a profound effect on representatives from such areas.

Another alternative economy method has been presented by Senator Kenneth F. McKellar (D) of Tennessee, authorizing the budget director, with the approval of the President, to cut 10 per cent from any annual appropriation for 1938, or eliminate it entirely if desired.

Tour-a-bouts

Word from Yokohama reveals that the Japanese language, spoken and written, is constantly being enlarged by the adaptation of foreign words due to visitors, the films and the number of Japanese returned from residence in America and Hawaii who have helped the spread of American words. "O. K." for instance, is part of the everyday vocabulary of the Japanese taxicab driver. A familiar specimen of an expression spoken in Japanese fashion is "Orai," which is used by the uniformed girl conductors of Tokyo buses to proceed. "Orai" is derived from "All right."

* * *

One of the most intriguing and mysterious customs that fascinate the visitors to Albania is to disappear from the streets of the towns and cities. The veil that has covered women's faces from early times is now banned, states W. Seiler, manager of the American Express Travel Service.

* * *

The Annapolis Valley lies on route Canada 1. Motor tourists may reach this highway by taking automobile-carrying steamers from New York or Boston to Yarmouth, N. S.; or by motoring north on U. S. 1 through St. Andrews, N. B., to Saint John and there either taking a ferry across Fundy Bay to Digby or continuing north to the neck of the Nova Scotian peninsula. The trip can be made comfortably from points in Eastern United States over the Memorial Day week end. The Eastern Steamship lines gives nightly service from Boston to Yarmouth, N. S., where tourists may disembark for the short motor trip to the Annapolis Valley and apple blossoms.

* * *

One of the finest blooms in years is predicted for Nova Scotia's famed Annapolis Valley apple orchards this spring and as a result the Annapolis Valley Apple Blossom Festival, scheduled for May 28 to May 31 inclusive, is expected to be a greater tourist attraction than any of its four predecessors.

* * *

Atlantic City will be the playground for thousands of children coming from every part of the world during its fourth annual Children's Week, June 24 to July 1. Those coming the longest distance will be honored by appointment for a day as mayor, city commissioners and city clerk. This will be done early in the week, so that the six winners may wear their ribbons of office the balance of the time. Sixty hotels, including practically all the beachfront and a variety of side avenue places; a dozen restaurants and the theaters, piers and rolling chair operators are co-operating as hosts.

* * *

The "double-decker" passenger coach which was placed in service recently by the Luebeck-Buechener Railroad in Germany has proved so successful that this summer's schedules provide for the operation of eight two-story trains. The new trains will have the most modern ventilation and other improvements over those in the first experiment. They will be operated on the Hamburg-Luebeck Travemuende run, as well as in the week-end and excursion traffic from Hamburg to the beautiful Baltic seashore.

* * *

A booklet printed in 15 languages, describing the special facilities offered visitors to the Paris 1937 International Exposition, has just been published by the Department of Tourism of France. The booklet contains a special account of the use of the Legitimation card issued by the government. This card is good for a 50 per cent reduction of all railway fares in France, also 10 half-price admissions to the exposition grounds. Also visitors to the exposition can obtain reductions of 25 to 50 per cent on railway fares in some foreign countries.

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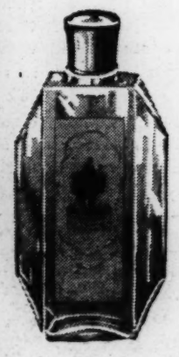
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Alberta 'Truce' Aid to Premier In Coping With Party Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta—Alberta's recently adjourned session has passed into history as the most turbulent legislatures in the history of the Province. A group of insurgents within the ranks of the Social Credit members blocked the passing of the government budget and voted only enough funds to carry on the business of the Province until the house re-assembles not later than June 7. The outspoken criticism of the Government by its own supporters seemed to show that approximately one third of the Social Credit members had lost confidence in the leadership of Premier William Aberhart.

Despite this dissension the Premier is still in the saddle with a two-month truce called between the left wing group and the Aberhart supporters. Mr. Aberhart stated that the main difference between himself and the insurgents was the desire of the insurgents to introduce confiscatory legislation and place a tax on bonds, securities, mortgages and similar securities. "I am positively opposed to a capital levy or any measure of a confiscatory nature," said Premier Aberhart when discussing this matter.

Bill With 50 Clauses

A bill introduced by Premier Aberhart to provide for the appointment of a committee of experts to put Social Credit into operation was withdrawn when it met with heavy opposition.

In its place, the most voluminous bill on record, having 50 clauses, and setting forth a legislative basis for the proposed Social Credit system in Alberta was introduced by Solon Low, during the last hours of the session and finally assented to. This allowed little or no time for careful study of this highly important legislation which provided for a board of five Social Credit members who, in turn, were authorized to search any place in the world for experts who would devise and plan a Social Credit system to be put into opertion in Alberta.

Debts and Budget on Agenda

This measure does not seem to be in full favor with either section of the Alberta Government and the June session when the House re-assembles to consider the report of the technical experts and to complete unfinished sessional business may see further drastic changes in its make-up.

The members have still to deal with the bill which proposes to cut in half the principal of all debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1932. The moratorium on debts and the budget are also on the agenda for settlement.

Nor are the upheavals in the Social Credit ranks in the Legislature the only disturbances in the Premier's political affairs. The High River - Okotoks riding of which Premier Aberhart is the representative, has recently passed a resolution asking for his resignation as their member. In making this request, the Social Credit group of this riding stated they had been much neglected and several delegations to the Premier had been received in a disdainful manner. "They believed a member who has the sympathy of his people at heart would be more suited to their needs" and asked Mr. Aberhart to make way for some other person who would take more interest in their constituency.

Sail Still Spells Romance of the Sea

Wide World — White Sails Against Blue Water and Blue Sky and a Fresh Breeze

Muse of History Misleads Farley In Virginia Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—James A. Farley, Postmaster General and political generalissimo, is today disgusted with Clio, the muse of history.

Or at least, he is prone to agree with Thomas Carlyle that "history is a distillation of rumor," or even with Henry Ford, who said on the witness-stand at Mount Clemens, Mich., that "history is bunk."

For Clio led Mr. Farley far astray Wednesday. Motoring across the Potomac river to adjacent Arlington, Va., there to perform his accustomed act of dedicating a post office, the former boxing commissioner bore in his hand a manuscript prepared for him which began: "I recall from my schoolbooks how Sir Walter Raleigh landed in 1585 on a strip of territory which now forms a portion of the State of Virginia."

Sponsored Colony

Unfortunately for Mr. Farley's schoolbooks, Sir Walter never landed on the shores of North America at all, and the colony he sponsored was at Roanoke Island, now in North Carolina. It is true that Sir Walter, with the same touch that spread his famous cloak before the feet of his liege lady, invited the name Virginia in celebration of Queen Elizabeth.

With similar suavity, Mr. Farley sought to spread a cloak of flattery before Virginians whom he addressed. Unfortunately, all Sir Walter's wit and subtlety were insufficient to keep him out of jail, where his later days were spent.

Statement Challenged

Likewise, Mr. Farley's speech got into deep waters. It was instantly challenged by Representative Lindsay Warren (D) of North Carolina, who claimed that Sir Walter landed in North Carolina. For a time, the Warren theory of history prevailed. Much later, researchers in newspaper offices discovered that Sir Walter's only authenticated landings in the New World were in South America, at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Roanoke Island, where the ill-fated series of colonies sent out by Raleigh were situated, was within the vast and uncharted tract of Virginia, but as soon as North Carolina was founded, and boundary lines were drawn, the island fell within Carolinian jurisdiction.

Anyway, say Mr. Farley's defenders, there was a great crowd of small boys—potential citizens and voters—who wanted his signature, which they feel is more to the point. The generalissimo wrote his name 20 or 30 times on a sheet of cardboard, which was then divided and distributed.

Young Man Appointed To New York Bench

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y., May 7

Charles Poletti, one of the youngest men ever named to the New York Supreme Court, was a member of this bench today after immediate and unanimous confirmation by the Senate of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's interim appointment of him to the tribunal.

Mr. Poletti, who was Governor Lehman's counsel, was just 30 when the Governor took office in 1932 and named him legal aide, but when his name came before the upper chamber yesterday both parties joined in paying tribute to him as a "brilliant young man who will do honor to the bench."

Efforts to Halt Aluminum Suit Fought in Court

PITTSBURGH, May 7 (AP)—Federal Judge R. M. Gibson extended a temporary restraining order for 10 days today, holding up the Government's prosecution of an anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America.

He took under advisement a motion by Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson to quash the temporary order on the grounds that the Government could not be restrained without its consent.

Mr. Jackson called the Aluminum Company "the most perfect monopoly in the country" today in his motion to squash the temporary restraining order.

Mr. Jackson contended before Federal Judge R. M. Gibson that the Government could not be restrained without its consent from proceeding with the suit filed last month in the Southern District of New York.

He denied the company's claim that the latest action was identical with a suit brought in Pittsburgh in 1912 and disposed of in a consent decree.

Judge Gibson issued the temporary restraining order last April 29 against Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Mr. Jackson and a number of other assistant United States attorneys.

Mr. Jackson held today that the attorneys were agents of the Government and therefore the Government was being sued without its consent. He added:

"Certainly the statutes will be searched in vain for the United States Government's consent to have itself sued to restrain it from suits to restrain violations of the anti-trust laws."

Attorney William Watson Smith, counsel for the Aluminum Company, asserted:

"We can't show you a case where an Attorney General has ever been restrained, but never did an Attorney General attempt such an action as this."

Mr. Jackson declared that the consent decree entered after the 1912 suit admitted that the Aluminum Company had a monopoly on aluminum at that time but also admitted the "probability" that competition would arise.

Legislators Rush Bills to Conclude New York Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7—Verging on adjournment today, members of the 1937 Legislature were keeping their noses to the grindstone in a virtually continuous schedule under a clock hopefully set at 12 noon today for the getaway. Much that had seemed of the essence of difficulty was clearing away before the acceleration of the finale, with compromise the order of the day between executive and legislative chambers.

Eleventh - hour developments flooded the desk of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman with new legislation. The first bill to emerge today for his signature was that for a $20,000,000 emergency gasoline tax, which adds 1 cent a gallon to the 3-cent state levy, beginning on May 10. With the 1 cent federal tax, motorists will then be paying 5 cents levy for every gallon of this fuel in New York.

Meanwhile, the Governor had effaced himself from the fiscal survey picture projected by Assembly Republicans, withdrawing his request for personal representation on the commission to study the State's tax and budget structure for reorganization. This concession speeded the introduction and passage of a concurrent resolution that vests full responsibility for the undertaking on the Legislature.

The agreement sets up a 10-member commission, including leaders and fiscal committee heads of both houses, and composed equally of Democrats and Republicans. A $25,000 fund is appropriated for the work, on which a report is to be made to the Governor by Nov. 20 and to the Legislature at the opening of the 1938 session.

Amendment Voted

Steady work in the two chambers today had brought to the Governor a constitutional amendment to provide a $100,000,000 revolving fund for slum clearance loans to municipalities—which must pass another legislature before submission to the voters. There also reached him bills for a state mediation board to act in strikes and threatened labor disputes, to levy 2 per cent on the gross receipts of public utilities other than railroads to add $24,000,000 to unemployment relief funds, for a state-wide organization of milk producers with permission to bargain for better prices, and to increase the number of voters for each voting machine in New York City election districts where paper ballots also are used from 450 to 800.

The latter bill was approved after a Democratic move to amend it to keep the polls open 14 instead of 12 hours was killed by a strictly party vote.

Utility Tax Approved

The utility tax, already approved by the Senate, found 95 ayes to 48 nays in the Assembly, but the Republicans prefaced their support by assailing it as "the most diabolical piece of tax legislation in the history of the State." It rounds out the biggest cost sheet for any fiscal year here, and was recommended by the Governor after the Republicans had charged that his $370,000,000 budget lacked $34,000,000 of funding unemployment relief.

The Republican attack centered on the assertions that the levy was "nothing but a gross income tax and a penalty on the company that is well-run and now giving the lowest possible rates to the consumer." They came forward with no substitute, however, when Democratic spokesmen offered to withdraw the measure "even at this late hour, if the Republicans have a better plan."

Canada Permits Sale Of Book Protested By Duke of Windsor

OTTAWA, May 7 (Canadian Press)—The Dominion of Canada will permit sale of "Coronation Commentary," a book by Geoffrey Dennis about Edward of Windsor and his abdication, despite its withdrawal in the mother country by the English publishers.

The Revenue Minister J. L. Ilsley announced that he had read the book, concluded that it was not treasonable, seditious or objectionable under Canadian law, and therefore would be permitted entry.

United States publishers previously had gone ahead with publication plans.

The book was withdrawn by the British publishers at the Duke's insistence last week. He subsequently filed suit for libel, although the publishers had apologized.

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The May 3 issue of the New York magazine, Time, containing excerpts from the book "Coronation Commentary," will be withheld from newsstand sale in England or else have the pertinent passages deleted, a representative of the magazine said today.

The representative explained that the matter is not privileged under English law since the excerpts which it contains also are in a writ served by the Duke of Windsor's attorneys in a libel action against the publisher and author of "Coronation Commentary."

Y. W. C. A.'s Elect National Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—The re-election of Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Wayne, Penna., as president of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations was announced here yesterday. This will be her sixth consecutive year in this post. Mrs. Robert E. Speer and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., were re-elected honorary president and honorary vice-president, respectively.

Two new board members were chosen—Mrs. William Ewing Speers of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlain of Toledo, Ohio.

Nearly 3,000,000 women and girls were workers or participants in the activities of the associations during 1936, Mrs. Paist said in her annual report. Included in this were 70,000 young business and professional women and 39,000 industrial girls, 344,000 younger school girls and 20,000 foreign-born and second generation women and girls.

Osborn Honored For Long Service In Children's Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—A new portrait of William Church Osborn, prominent lawyer, civic leader and president of the Children's Aid Society, was presented to the society at a reception May 5 at the Grand Central Art Galleries by the board of trustees of the society, staff members and two former trustees, Thomas W. Lamont and Arthur Curtiss James.

The portrait, the work of Arturo Noci of this city, was presented in recognition of Mr. Osborn's 35 years' service as president of the society. At present it will remain in the galleries, but later it will be hung in the offices of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Paris-N. Y. Flight Planned as Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 7—Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison, who is here studying navigation under the personal direction of Lieutenant Commander P. V. H. Weems, U. S. N., retired, originator of the "Weems system," will make a test flight from Paris to New York in July in preparation for her participation in the New York-Paris flight, sponsored by the French Government, in August, she announced yesterday.

A special low-winged monoplane is being constructed for her use in Paris, and she will fly it to New York merely as the quickest way to get it there, she said.

Miss Johnson works about 10 hours a day, she said, attempting to master in two weeks the material that is usually presented in a course covering six months.

She feels that training in charting flight courses and then holding to them is an indispensable part of the modern flyer's equipment.

"I am convinced this competition will be won not by the plane that goes fastest, but by the one that goes the straightest on the shortest course," she added.

The Weems system is based on the "bubble" sextant, by means of which an artificial horizon can be found from which to calculate the position of the airplane. Ordinary marine sextants require a natural horizon. The "bubble" is particularly effective for night flying, periods of low visibility and for flying over clouds.

Shows Record Insurance Sales

MINNEAPOLIS — Largest April sales in its history are reported by Northwestern Life Insurance Company, with a total of $7,094,116 for last month. Sales of ordinary business, excluding group, were $6,500,416, also a new April record.

WKBV in Indiana Is Known as The People's Station

With Monitor Newscasters

RICHMOND, Ind.—Station WKBV in this city represents the fourteenth "custom built" job of W. O. Knox, president and general manager of the Knox Radio Corporation, which operates the station. Mr. Knox is a radio pioneer having been in radio activities since 1912.

WKBV is typical of the latest improvements in radiocast equipment. One of the latest style 200-foot radiating antenna masts is installed at the transmitter site located two miles north of the city. The site was considered well suited because of the confluence of two rivers close by thereby providing an excellent electrical "ground" for the station.

Known locally as "The People's Station," WKBV was founded in October, 1926. Its power is 100 watts and it operates on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters. WKBV's daytime range is considered good. Some of its evening programs have drawn replies from all over the United States and Canada, and, in exceptional cases, from New Zealand.

The studios and business offices of WKBV are located in the Hotel Westcott in downtown Richmond.

Among the program services of WKBV, which are conducted under the direction of P. G. Robbins, the basketball games are considered to be one of the most popular. The station has also acquired the NBC Thesaurus service, a recorded program of network talent.

Monitor news is radiocast over WKBV daily at 7:45 p. m. by Mr. Robbins.

According to Mr. Knox "anyone may listen to any of WKBV's radiocasts as each program has been carefully checked for objectionable material." The station's advertising policy also bars liquor advertising copy.

This is article number 73 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, May 10.

Contest Arranged In News Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—The outstanding piece of original investigation into some phase of journalistic activity during the preceding year will receive the third annual research award of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, at its annual convention in November, it was announced today by Tully Nettleton, national president.

The preceding two $50 awards were given to Prof. O. W. Riegel, director, School of Journalism, Washington and Lee University, for his book, "Mobilizing for Chaos," and to Prof. Ralph O. Narzinger, department of journalism, University of Minnesota, for his manuscript study of "The American Press and Public Opinion During the World War, 1914 to April, 1937."

Studies eligible for consideration in this year's contest will be those completed in manuscript form or published in book or article form between Oct. 1, 1936, and Sept. 30, 1937. Any journalist, teacher, or student is eligible to enter his work in this contest. All those entering the competition must file a copy of their intention to do so by Oct. 1, 1937. One copy of the study must be in the hands of Mr. Nettleton of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor no later than Oct. 5.

Admits Bombing Newspaper

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, May 7 (AP)—Rafael Lugo Julbe yesterday pleaded guilty to planting a May Day bomb in the office of the newspaper El Imparcial and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Lugo said he placed the bomb at the request of a striking pressman who paid him $3.50.

Busy Shipyards Mark Boom In Yachting in New England

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 4—New Englanders are going down to the sea this summer in greater numbers than ever before. After nearly a decade of economic doldrums, prosperity has definitely rounded the buoy and is heading for the 1937 yachting season on the starboard tack.

The fair breeze for which amateur sailors hereabout have long been whistling has finally brought a tremendous boat-building boom in its merry wake. The sound of the adz and the topmaul once more resounds from shipbuilding shops along sequestered New England coves. Artisans of the wooden shipwright's craft are poring over blueprints that are destined to produce an unsurpassed array of pleasure boats.

All along New England's 2000 miles of indented sea line of sand and rocks and lofty pines, a time-honored Yankee industry is nearing the peak of its current revival. For the next month, gleaming hulls will take to the sea to swell the glorious pageant of glistening spars and careening canvas.

One firm of naval architects alone estimates that a quarter of a million dollars worth of new business will have left his drafting board by the time the season is fully under way.

Whole Families Take to Sea

A record number of power boats, cabin cruisers and the like are beckoning many a sea-loving family for a summer's pleasure afloat. One thing the present boom makes apparent is that boating is fast becoming a family pastime.

The refinement of the cabin cruiser—compact little ships with all the comforts of home—has induced many a family to forsake the flivver for a week-end afloat. Time was when the wife and kiddies remained disconsolately ashore while dad went out for a soaking astride the weather side of a cranky sandbagger. Now the "missus" is ruler of the cruiser galley, and the youngsters stand their trick at the chugging week-ender's impressive looking wheel.

In the lofty pull of drumming canvas, however, is packed yachting's greatest popular appeal. This year the alluring impact of sail is paced by the dramatic prospects of America's Cup competition in New England waters. The six largest sloops in the world will gather off Newport for a series of elimination races to decide the challenger and defender for the America's Cup.

In this aristocratic company will be the two British aspirants, Endeavour and Endeavour II. The first was Thomas O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful 1930 contender for the cup which the saucy schooner America with the lines of a clipper and the wings of a wraith captured at Cowes before the enthralled gaze of Queen Victoria nigh on to 80 years ago. Endeavour II is his newest hope, larger and more powerful than her predecessor. The challenger from the Royal Yacht Squadron is counting on the newer sloop, but is bringing along the once-vanquished boat to serve as a trial horse.

The American candidates include Weetamoe and Yankee, strong contenders in 1930; Rainbow, successful defender in 1935; and a brand new aspirant, Ranger, now building at Bath, Maine. From this company will be selected the sloop upon whom will be entrusted the honor of defending the America's cup. New England sentiments lean toward the Yankee. If she wins the elimination races, it will be the first time the sport has had a Boston defender since the crack Burgess cutters, Mayflower, Puritan and Volunteer ruled the waves more than half a century ago.

Will Race Off Marblehead

After the international matches, the six yachts will come around the Cape to Marblehead for an invitation series of races under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club.

But the "big fellows" will by no means overshadow the sport of those who man the small boats in local club regattas. If Marblehead race week is any kind of a barometer, the 1937 season will see a record number of racing yachts in action. Last year, 400 yachts crossed the line with the crack of the committee canon at Marblehead Race Week's opening day. Judging by the volume of new construction, the record will go by the board this coming August.

What many racing enthusiasts regard as the most important project in New England yachting history is developing among local yacht clubs. This is an attempt to organize racing on a scale that will bring together corinthians from all yachting centers on the New England coast for annual competition.

Harlan Trott

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 262 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Daily, no regular time assigned, WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m. WFOY, 1210kc
Tallahassee—Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days, 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville—Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, 11:30 a. m., WCBM 1370kc.
Cumberland — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Mondays, 2:45 p. m., and Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m. WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11:20 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, 11:15 a. m.; WABY, 1570kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 1:05 p. m., week days except Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., Thursdays, 9:30 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Week days 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake — Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 1:55 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Saturdays 5 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Mondays, 10:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4:45 p. m., Sundays, 3 p. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point—Daily 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMPD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, no regular time assigned, WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh—Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1360kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Week days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 and 11 a. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMMN, 890kc.
Parkersburg—Week days, 10 a. m., WPAR, 1420kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.18mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CPCX, 6.00mc.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

tional debt is expected to rise during the rest of the fiscal year through new borrowings. The Treasury's weekly $50,000,000 borrowing each week is intended to continue for some time further, and a longer-range financing is expected within a few weeks.

Meantime, in Congress the economy wave continued its confusing course. Pressure to liquidate WPA altogether, and thus cut total federal contributions for work relief down to $850,000,000 took the form of a bill introduced by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah. Under his measure, the President would distribute that sum to various state governors, who would administer relief in their jurisdictions.

Distribution would be on the basis of needy persons and the ability of each state to provide for its own. Particular conditions of distress in any state would be considered by the President. Governors applying for federal aid would be required to certify that the resources of their states, including public funds and private charities, were inadequate to meet relief needs.

Senator King also called for a three-member Senate investigation of WPA, alleging that "enormous sums of money" have been available without adequate information returning to Congress; that administrative overheads "have been disproportionate in view of the nature of their functions," and that many salaries paid administrative workers are "excessive."

Relief Hearings End

The House Appropriations Subcommittee which has been working on the relief estimates has now closed hearings, and yesterday notified Mayor LaGuardia of New York, head of the United States Conference of Mayors, that it could not hear him next week.

Economy leaders in Congress are seeking to avoid subterfuge, by which a cut from the $1,500,000,000 request would be accepted by President Roosevelt this summer, only to have a deficiency appropriation rendered inescapable next January. They want to limit the total year's spending on relief to about $1,000,000,000.

The latest WPA figures, made public last night, show 2,059,798 on relief on May 1, with 178,394 of them in New York and 75,183 in New Jersey. To work on the basis of a $1,000,000,000 budget, Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, said yesterday, would mean a cut of more than 50 per cent. By cutting to $1,500,000,000, it was assumed that the rolls would come down to 1,730,000.

This year's relief budget is made up of $1,850,000,000 for WPA, $175,000,000 for other public works, and $150,000,00 for the Resettlement Administration, totaling $2,175,000,000. The extent of the cut now proposed in Congress is apparent from these figures.

Four Black Legion Aides Sentenced for Conspiracy

DETROIT, May 6 (AP)—Recorder's Judge John J. Maher sentenced four Black Legion members to prison today for conspiring to incite a riot. A fifth man was admitted to probation. All were convicted April 21 of plotting to break up a political meeting.

Arthur F. Lupp, named by prosecutors as state commander of the Black Legion; Alvis Clark, former automobile factory foreman, and Roy Hepner, Black Legion "colonel," were sentenced to from two to five years in the state prison of south Michigan. Leslie Black, former Common Pleas Court clerk, was sentenced to serve one to five years.

Huey Long's Son Wins

BATON ROUGE, La., May 7 (AP)—Dominating the polls as his father used to do, the son of Huey P. Long swept his candidates into office May 5, after one of the most hotly contested campus elections in Louisiana State University's history. Mr. Long headed the independent party that won all major campus offices. Winning candidates included his sister, Rose Long, who became co-ed vice-president.

New Honors for Glass

CLINTON, N. Y., May 7 (AP)—United States Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia will be one of five recipients of honorary degrees at the Hamilton College commencement June 14, college officials announced yesterday.

Shenandoah Valley Sets Stage for Apple Festival

WINCHESTER, Va., May 7 (AP)—Apple orchards, nearing full bloom, painted the hillsides of northern Virginia delicate shades of white and pink as preparations were completed for the annual Shenandoah apple blossom festival today and tomorrow.

Central figure in the festival will be Gretchen Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Thomson of New Orleans, who is to be crowned tomorrow afternoon as Queen Shenandoah XIV amid a setting suggestive of Old World royalty.

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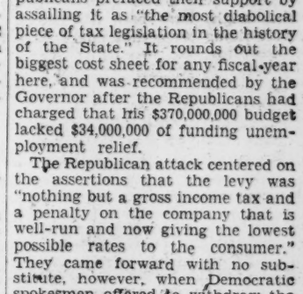

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Boy Scout Night

TROOP 4, which might be any Boy Scout troop in a suburban town, was observing its annual parents' night. Clearly the evening was an event. To any youngster, such as our host in the troop, who can count the summers that he remembers on the fingers of his two hands, anything that claims the distinction of being "annual" is bound to be a rare occasion. Someone had to represent the family, and though neither of us could be counted as parents we served as the best substitutes available. That was how we happened to be present, not that it mattered very much.

We had been told to arrive early, and we did, almost before anyone else. The night was cold and rainy, that kind of raw New England weather which emphasizes the empty chill of a school gymnasium. Half a hundred seats were huddled in a corner for the guests. It looked anything but promising.

BUT YOU NEVER would have guessed it from the youngsters. They were bustling about with an air of importance that bespoke large events in the making. None of them had time to walk. When something was to be done, they ran across the room and finished the journey with a slide as though the floor were ice. And no matter what the errand, before it was done each of them found some excuse to sidle around to a big drum in one corner and give it an experimental tap just to see how it might sound to be the drummer. Every one of them apparently looked on the instrument as a badge of importance and its owner as a fellow to be regarded with respect.

At last it was time to begin. A bugler, whose wrists protruded alarmingly from his sleeves when he lifted his arms and bent his elbows, sounded a call and a nondescript line of boys formed—perhaps twenty all told. It was hard to tell on just what basis they had been arranged. It could scarcely have been by size—or maybe it was, and some of them had shot up so amazingly that there had not been time to re-shuffle them.

SOME OF THEM were little fellows, well built and compact. At their elbows stood youngsters with round boyish faces and slender adolescent bodies, suddenly furnished with surprisingly long shanks about which they were still a little uncertain. As much as anything they looked like a rotogravure picture of guerrilla troops in some out-of-the-way corner of the earth, one of those strange countries that is rarely mentioned except in the illustrated sections of the Sunday papers. But there was something in their faces that lifted them above the military status.

The bugler was busy again, sounding "To the Colors," hurrying along toward the end as though his breath were running short and he wanted to be sure to have enough to finish. But the boys never noticed it. To them he was a musician without a peer. There was no doubt about it. Yes, that was the way it should be done.

HONORS WERE AWARDED—for perfect attendance, for excellence in this and accomplishment in that. As each name was called with appropriate dignity, a boy stepped forth from the ranks, marched up to the district official who had honored the affair with his personal attention, saluted, shook hands and returned to line.

There were lapses from the perfect polish that might have been desired. A youngster, with riding boots that might have been borrowed from an older sister, showed his nonchalance by scuffing his heels. But he was at the awkward age and the boots did look a little large. Our host, though he is a normal lad, suddenly became left-handed and shook hands on the off side to the temporary astonishment of the district dignitary. But, never mind, we all do that once in a while. A little fellow, who had not yet acquired arms and legs longer than those to which he was accustomed, was as self-possessed as anyone could wish. His parents beamed with pride.

NOW IT WAS time for the band to play, a dozen instruments recruited from the troop, the pride of the organization. Now we were going to hear something worth-while, the approving glances of the other Scouts seemed to say. The bandsmen blasted their way through "Washington Post" and a couple of other marches, all of which sounded similar and none of them particularly like "Washington Post." The drummer pounded with such vigor that the vibration shook a stack of papers off the piano beside him. Even the troop laughed at that. But it didn't lessen their appreciation of the drummer. Quite to the contrary. That was the way to drum, yes, sir.

But where was our family musician? He was supposed to play. Had something happened? Maybe that balky trumpet of his had been ruled out. It had a tendency to sound flat and emit curious noises never intended by the composer or the instrument-maker. He had been told it might do if he didn't blow too hard. But perhaps it had been finally outlawed.

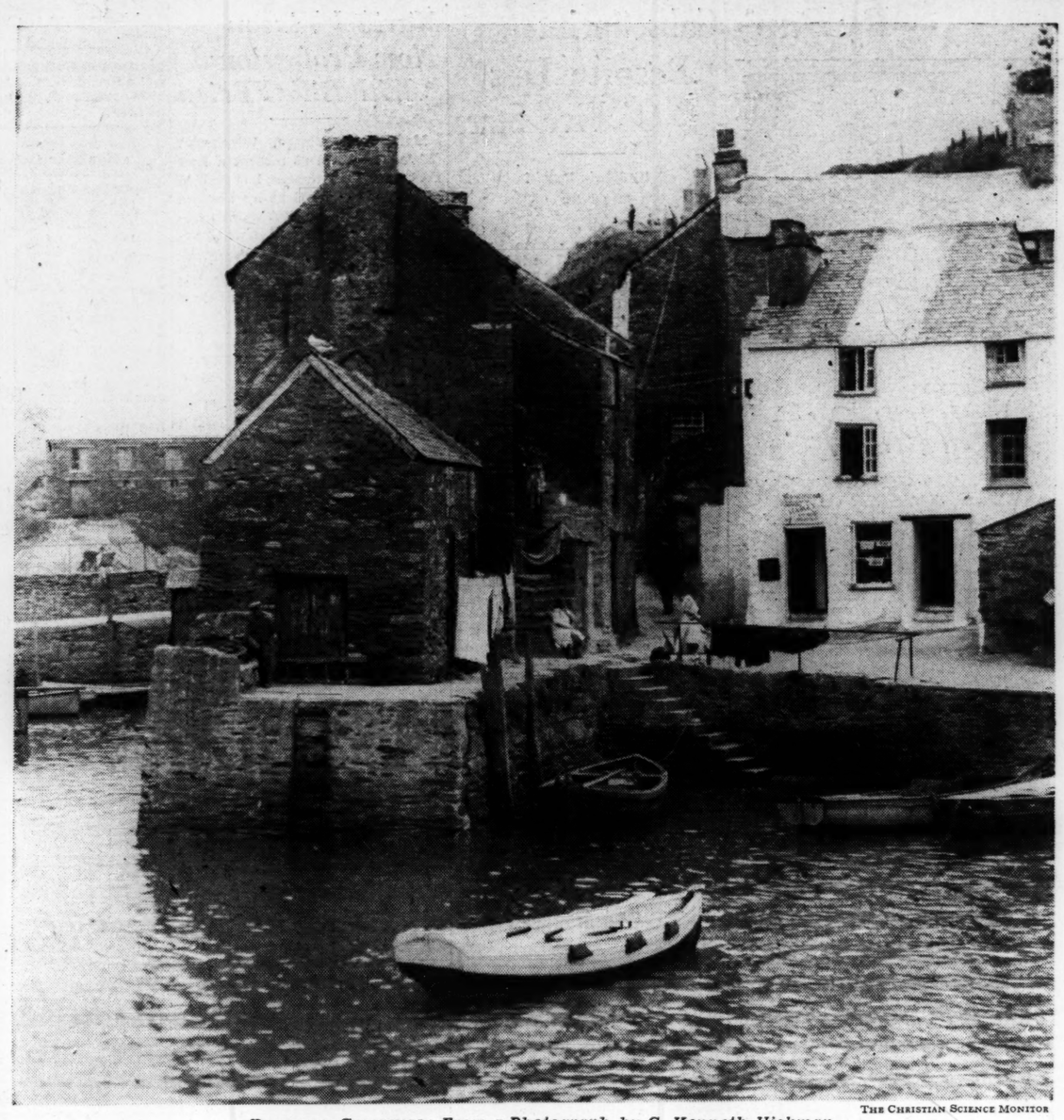
HE EXPLAINED LATER. The trumpet was in his "home room" and that was locked up. But he didn't mind. Not at all. It gave him a chance, for once, to hear the band in all its glory. "Don't they sound good?" he asked, more rhetorically than grammatically. "When you're playing, you hear all the mistakes."

A tug-of-war, in which it was proposed that the elders should join, sounded a bit dubious. Well, yes, we would take a hand, we agreed, noting inwardly that you have to be good-natured about those things. But in a few moments we were heaving away with a will, "hup . . . hup" in rhythm with the rest. Over the line with them—once and then a second time. Our side won. Quite a pleasant evening this was turning out to be.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of the troop showed stereopticon views of the lads in those posed groups that only a photographer ever seems to achieve. They were faintly outlined pictures of stringy boys, rather ordinary photographs that had not been greatly improved by transferring them to stereopticon plates. Yet you could feel the fresh air as the boys were about to dig up a Saturday baking of beans from a camp fire, or the snap in the autumn sunshine as they gathered on the summit of a hill. As much of the feeling came from the enjoyment of the youthful audience as from the finished negatives. "There's Jack—Look at Skinny—Ho, ho—Great stuff." Not more than a dozen or fifteen pictures, for the history of the troop was not long, to them it was a magic lantern indeed!

Ice cream—final touch to a juvenile party—to wind up with a flourish. What, was it still raining? Who would have believed it? Somehow the weather had been forgotten as the evening wore on. Two hours of dullness, endured through a sense of duty? Not at all. An "annual" occasion, and very properly so, too.

E. F. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POLPERRO, CORNWALL: *From a Photograph by C. Kenneth Hickman*

A FEW miles west of Looe, on the south coast of Cornwall, the village of Polperro is clustered on the rocky ledges between two steep hills. Despite the invasion of summer visitors, the lie of the land is unfavorable to schemes which might turn the place into a fashionable resort. The fishermen's cottages and old houses are closely built round the small harbor and rise in tiers on the north side. Beyond these extend modern additions, but the character of Polperro remains practically unchanged.

Fishing is the chief source of livelihood. In the eighteenth century, Polperro was a notorious center for smuggling activities. Built in a narrow gorge, the entrance to a winding valley, the village is hidden from the rest of Cornwall, while the harbor between the high cliffs is almost invisible from the sea. Sheltered from observation and dangerous of access, except by the native population, the place was highly suitable for the exciting and dangerous pursuit of the self-constituted free-traders, by which the whole community profited materially.

Today the smugglers are changed into quiet fishing folk. Instead of eager watching for the sign of a land of goods free of freight, the event of the day is the return of the fishing fleet. The gulls are as interested as the men and far more vociferous. Across the harbor there is a swirling pattern of white wings as the sea-gulls, herring-gulls, black-backs and skuas gobble their fill.

Portions of the cliffs on the east side of the harbor are now preserved by the National Trust; patches are cultivated as market gardens by the villagers. Below are the smugglers' caves and the pools. Color of rocks, sand and sea is even more beautiful on a gray than on a sunny day.

Integrity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to the dictionary, integrity may be defined as "uprightness, rectitude, honesty, faithfulness." In Scriptural record we find the Psalmist praying for integrity, the wise man praising it as a combination of justice, faithfulness, and wisdom, and Job fervently valuing its possession.

In the twelfth chapter of II Kings we have a refreshing example of practical integrity. We read there that the temple at Jerusalem was in need of repairs, and Jehoash, then king of Judah, ordered that the money which it came into any man's heart to contribute for this purpose, be used to repair the breaches of the temple wherever they were found. When this work was finally taken in hand, we read (II Kings 12:15), "They reckoned not with the men, into whose hand they delivered the money to be bestowed on workmen: for they dealt faithfully."

What a lesson for posterity to profit from! The recognized integrity of the men entrusted with the funds dedicated to put the Lord's house in order, obviated the need for guarding against misappropriation, and excluded unlovely thoughts of suspicion and mistrust. The requisite amounts had been contributed with a willing heart, and they were disbursed in the same way. A suitable, harmonious condition this, for restoring the house of the Lord, and for accomplishing His work, while preserving the sanctity of the temple.

Actually, is not every day the Lord's day, and every place His habitation? All men, therefore, may work happily in God-bestowed integrity, since God, good, is omnipotent, and make of their workshop a sanctuary. They may also enjoy the accompanying reward, which Isaiah prophesied in the name of God, in these words (Isaiah 52:13): "Behold, my servant shall deal prudently, he shall be exalted and extolled, and be very high." These Scriptural words apply to all who are obedient to divine Principle, no matter what their occupation, since "the earth is the Lord's."

The servants of the Most High have always been blessed in the knowledge of their uprightness—in the consciousness of being faithful administrators in their Master's service. The conviction of his earnest endeavors to do the will of God furnished Job with the courage to exclaim, "Let me be weighed in an even balance, that God may know mine integrity."

Faithfulness and honesty alone are satisfying, in civil as in political life. Can an unfaithful, careless, dishonest worker be truly self-respecting and happy about his achievements? The answer must always be, No. In his innermost heart he knows his actions to be unworthy.

In an address on the subject of "Godliness" Mary Baker Eddy, the revered and beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, said in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17): "Happiness consists in being and in doing good; only what God gives, and what we give ourselves and others through His tenure, confers happiness: conscious worth satisfies the hungry heart, and nothing else can."

No maladministrator can possibly be proud and happy over his monetary gains. He, too, knows his actions to be unworthy, and must sooner or later suffer from self-reproach and secret condemnation. Self-examination is an invaluable aid in determining whether one is upright, honest, faithful; whether one justly and conscientiously applies these God-given qualities. If this test results negatively, our need is to improve. We also read in the same message: "Consult thy every-day life; take its answer as to thy aims, motives, fondest purposes, and this oracle of years will put to flight all care for the world's soft flattery or its frown."

What a delightful condition of government by divine Principle we should have in all departments of life, if persons would cease to value irregular financial gains, or uncertain worldly honors! Mrs. Eddy, who valued only that which would pass the test of divine approval, gave to her followers, the members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, which she founded, "A Rule for Motives and Acts" (Manual of The Mother Church, Art. VIII, Sect. 1), which begins with the following: "Neither animosity nor mere personal attachment should impel the motives or acts of the members of The Mother Church. In Science, divine Love alone governs man." Should not obedience to these words ensure soundness of action, true integrity?

When fairness, faithfulness, honesty, prudence, actuated by love for God and men, accompany every human undertaking, in the home, in business, in educational institutions, in politics; when each individual strives for the ability to pray with confidence, "Let me be weighed in an even balance, that God may know mine integrity," we shall be well on the way toward a demonstration of God's kingdom on earth.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

Bezúhonnost

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

PODLE slovníku může bezúhonnost býti definována jako "spravedlivost, počestnost, poctivost, věrnost". V záznamech Písma nalezneme, že Žalmista prosí o bezúhonnost, mudrc ji velebí jako sloučení spravedlnosti, věrnosti a moudrosti a Job vřele oceňuje, je-li v našem držení.

Ve dvanácté kapitole druhé Knihy Královské máme povzbuzující příklad praktické bezúhonnosti. Dočteme se v ní, že chrám v Jeruzalémě potřeboval opravy a Joas, tehdejší král judský nařídil, aby peněz, kterými by kdo dobrovolně přispěl pro tento účel, bylo použito k opravení zbořenin chrámových, kdekoli by byly nalezeny. Když bylo toto dílo konečně podniknuto, čteme (druhá Královská 12:15), že "aniž žádali počtu od mužů těch, jimž peníze v ruce dávali aby platili dělníkům; nebo věrně dělali".

Jaké poučení mohou z toho získati pozdější věky! Uznaná bezúhonnost mužů, kterým byla svěřena hotovost věnovaná na opravení domu Hospodinova, zamezila nutnost míti se na pozoru před zpronevěrou a vylučovala nelaskavé myšlenky podezření a nedůvěry. Nutnými částkami bylo přispíváno z ochotného srdce a tak byly tyto částky také vypláceny. Jak vhodné a harmonické podmínky pro obnovení domu Hospodinova a pro dovršení Jeho díla, zatím co svatost chrámu byla zachovávána.

Vskutku, není-liž každý den dnem Páně a každé místo Jeho obydlím? Všichni lidé mohou proto radostně pracovati v Bohem dané bezúhonnosti, ježto Bůh, dobro, jest všemohoucí, a mohou učiniti ze své dílny svatostánek. Mohou se též těšiti z odměny provázející bezúhonnost, již Izaiáš prorokoval ve jménu Božím těmito slovy (Izaiás 52:13): "Aj, služebníku mému šťastně se povede, vyvýšen, vznešen a zveleben bude velmi". Tato slova Písma se vztahují na všechny, kdož jsou poslušní božského Principu, nehledě k tomu, jaké jest jejich zaměstnání, neboť "Hospodinova jest země".

Služebníci Nejvyššího byli vždy požehnáni ve znalosti své spravedlivosti—ve vědomí, že jsou věrnými vykonavateli ve službě svého Mistra. Přesvědčení o jeho vážném úsilí činiti vůli Boží, vybavilo Joba odvahou, že zvolal: "Nechť mne zváží na váze spravedlnosti, a přezví Bůh upřímost mou".

Pouze věrnost a poctivost uspokojují jak v občanském, tak v politickém životě. Může si nevěrný, nedbalý, nepoctivý pracovník skutečně vážiti sám sebe a býti šťastným nad svými výkony? Odpověď musí vždy býti: ne. Ve svém nejhlubším srdci ví, že jeho činy jsou nehodné.

V jednom proslovu na théma "Bohupodobnost" pravila Mary Baker Eddy, vážená a milovaná objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, ve svém Poselství k Mateřské Církvi pro rok 1902 (str. 17): "Štěstí spočívá v tom, že jsme dobří a že konáme dobro; pouze to, co Bůh svým lenním právem dává, a co my dáváme tímtéž právem sami sobě a jiným, poskytuje štěstí: býti vědomě hodným uspokojuje hladovící srdce, a nic jiného tak nemůže učiniti".

Není možná, aby nějaký špatný vykonavatel byl hrdým a šťastným nad svými okamžitými zisky. I on ví, že jeho činy jsou nehodné a musí dříve nebo později trpěti výčitkami, jež si dělá, a skrytým odsouzením. Zkoušení sama sebe jest neocenitelnou pomocí při stanovení jsme-li spravedliví, poctiví, věrní; zda spravedlivé a svědomitě upotřebujeme těchto Bohem daných vlastností. Dopadne-li tato zkouška záporně, jest nám třeba nápravy. Čteme dále v témže Poselství: "Dotazuj se svého denního života; přijímej jeho odpověď týkající se tvých cílů, pohnutek, nejmilejších záměrů, a tato věštba roků zažene všechno dbání o lahodné lichocení světa nebo jeho hněv".

Jak rozkošný stav vlády božského Principu měli bychom ve všech stránkách života, kdyby lidé přestali ceniti si nesprávných peněžitých zisků neb nejistých světských pocť! Mrs. Eddy, jež cenila si jen toho, co mohlo obstáti ve zkoušce božského souhlasu, dala svým stoupencům, členům Prvého Kostela Krista, Vědce, jejž založila, "Pravidlo pro pohnutky a činy" (Manual of The Mother Church—Příručka Mateřské Církve, čl. VIII., odd. 1.), jež začíná takto: "Ani nepřátelství ani pouhá osobní příchylnost neměla by podněcovati pohnutky a činy členů Mateřské Církve. Ve Vědě ovládá člověka jediné božská Láska". Nezajistila by poslušnost těchto slov zdravou činnost a pravou bezúhonnost?

Jestliže správnost, věrnost, poctivost, opatrnost pod vlivem lásky k Bohu a lidem provázejí každé lidské podnikání v domácnosti, zaměstnání, ve výchovných ústavech, v politice; jestliže každý jednotlivec usiluje o způsobilost k důvěryplné modlitbě: "Nechť mne zváží na váze spravedlnosti, a přezví Bůh upřímost mou", octneme se dojista na cestě k prokazování Božího království na zemi.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

They Did Not Believe in War

IN 1683, we find a little band of people from the lower Rhine leaving by way of London to join Penn's colony in America.

Some were called Mennonites, but most of them were Quakers. Pastorius, their leader, had preceded them, and when they reached Philadelphia, he had already arranged for the purchase of a large tract of land.

In his cave (for he was living in one of those primitive shelters), the colonists drew lots for their individual farms. Then they set out along an Indian trail to build their log houses in a settlement called Germantown.

This was the beginning of a great immigration, which included groups of many religious sects from the Rhine provinces. One of the most interesting of these, however, did not enter the country in the usual way through Philadelphia and Germantown. The people of the sect were called Moravians; they settled first in Georgia. As missionary work was one of their chief objects, they founded a school for Indian children near Savannah.

Like the Quakers, they did not believe in war, and when war broke out in Florida, they refused to join the fighters. So they went north to Philadelphia and farther north to the Forks of the Delaware. In 1740, they founded Nazareth, where their first house still stands. It is made of hewn white-oak logs, and is called the "Grey House." After a few months, most of the colony moved on. In December of the same year, the first log house was built in a second settlement. Since it was Christmas time, the place was named Bethlehem.

To a great extent the early history of this city lives in three large buildings which have been left almost as they were originally built. They make up three sides of a rectangle: the "Brothers' House," the "Sisters' House," and, between them, the "Seminary." The courtyard which they form was the stage for community festivals and feast days.

The Brothers' House is the oldest of the group—in fact, it is the second house to be built in Bethlehem. It is constructed of great logs, which are covered now with clapboards. During the early days it was known as the "Gemeinhaus." It certainly must have been a "community" house, for it "served as a home and hospice, manse and church, administration office, academy, dispensary and town hall; the loved place of weary pilgrims."

The names of the buildings suggest the monastery and the convent. Yet the Moravians believed in marriage, in a social life, and in separate homes for family life for those who wished it. However, a band of women lived in the Sisters' House—a band of men in the Brothers' House. Most of the work of the colony was done by the people as a group and any surplus from that work belonged to the community. They called their way of life their "economy plan."

The Seminary, of course, stands for education, and education was a powerful factor in the lives of the Moravians. They believed, too, that women were as quick and as capable of acquiring knowledge as men. Schools for boys and for girls were started with the settlement.

Their educational methods must have been thorough. In carrying on the missionary work begun in Georgia, they studied the ways and language of the Indians. When the sons and heirs of William Penn played false with the red men in the Delaware Valley, the converts of these Moravians were the only Indians who did not join in the terrible uprising against the Europeans. . . .

One of the interests of these groups was singing. They were trained as choirs. Choral and instrumental music made lovely the church services and all the gatherings in the community. The Bach Music Festival, a yearly event in Bethlehem today, had its beginnings in the old Moravian courtyard.—ETHEL FAY ROBINSON and THOMAS P. ROBINSON, in "Houses in America." (New York: Viking.)

The Ordered Beauty of France

ABOVE all I carry away from that month of bursting spring in France a memory of trees. The vine is not universal, but everywhere in France are trees, and every tree is grown to a purpose. Our host in the valley of the Brenne showed us with pride the commune's poplars planted on a swampy piece of commonage, each tree earning, it was calculated, a franc a year; and then, after thirty years it is harvested, and a sapling takes its place. Who that sees France can say that treating trees as a crop, instead of letting them grow, as with us, uncared for and unhandled, lessens their charm? When I came back, even the beauty of Wicklow seemed to me disfigured by ragged, stunted, and useless growths. I missed the ordered beauty. In France trees are normally straight trunks, carrying their foliage high; with us they are normally giant bushes. The result in France is that play of air and sunshine below the high-lifted leafage which gives to French scenery its peculiar lightness and grace. The eye passes with delight through long avenues, where silver-grey leads up from lush grass to lighter greenness through which the sky is felt or seen.

If I had to choose between the two valleys of my stay, the Brenne would give me more of this airy lightness; it is more typically representative of France than the Cousin, with its rocks and gorges and buzzards and complete setting for a brigand opera. Yet for all its superficial ferocity, that corner of Burgundy is a most homely, friendly country.—STEPHEN GWYNN, in "In Praise of France." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Sisters

KNOWLEDGE is the noisy one,
Inquisitive and bold.
Her day is longer than the sun,
Her eyes are cold.

Wisdom, on the other hand,
Sits serene of face,
Content to muse and understand.
Silence is her dress.

Knowledge plucks the flower apart,
Blasts the atomed stone;
Wisdom holds the flower to heart
When her sister's gone.

Mornings I like Knowledge best,
But who shall decide
Between the sunrise and the west
At eventide?

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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From the World of Sport—Argentine Team for U. S. Open Polo Tournament

Argentine Polo Players Planning U. S. Summer Tour

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—The Argentines are coming again this summer to compete against the United States polo players. Not content with their victory in the Cup of the Americas international match last year, the Argentine riders are planning an attack on the open championship of the United States Polo Association, as well as probable competition in other events of the coming season.

According to the news which has come to the authorities of the association, three of the stars who represented the visitors last year will be on the new team, headed by Manuel Andrada, the back who was largely responsible for Argentina's success in America. Luis Duggan, who was at No. 1, is also expected, as well as Andres Gazzotti, at No. 3.

A new visitor to the United States will be Heriberto Duggan. In all probability, he will complete the quartet, giving them a total handicap of 26 goals, as Andrada is rated in Argentina at nine, Gazzotti at eight, Luis Duggan at seven, and Heriberto Duggan at four, according to the most recent handicaps reported.

So far no official announcement has been received, but those in on the "know" confirm the rumors. Pending these confirmations, no plans have been made by Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., chairman of the association, but it is likely that other special events, probably in connection with the America's Cup races, off Newport, will be organized as soon as definite dates have been settled. The team is not expected before the end of July, but even as late as that time, there will be ample opportunity for several appearances before the title tourney.

Crump Appointed Honorary Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—J. C. G. Crump, honorary secretary of the Surrey County Amateur Athletic Association, is the new honorary team manager of Britain's national track and field events team. The International Board of the United Kingdom has appointed him to that office for the 1937 season. The manager for the past seven years has been the veteran South London harrier, A. S. Turk, a life vice-president of the English Amateur Athletic Association, national controlling body for the sport.

There is no more popular figure on the administrative side of British athletics today than Jack Crump. In this year's election of members for the Southern Committee of the A. A. A. he headed the list with a big margin of votes over the next man. It is largely due to his efforts that Surrey stands second to none in inter-county athletics.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Gerry Walker of the Tigers regained the American League batting lead from Rick Ferrell of the Red Sox yesterday, although both hit safely only once in four times up. The only change in the National League trio in baseball's "big six" in hitting was the rise of Stan Hack of the Cubs to third place, with Paul Waner falling to fifth. Standings (first three in each league):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
G. Walker, Tigers	12	51	13	26	.510
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	9	32	6	16	.500
Cronin, Red Sox	9	41	7	18	.439
Frack, Dodgers	13	54	12	23	.426
Demaree, Cubs	13	55	10	22	.400
Hack, Cubs	13	50	11	20	.400

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PAP'

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And Talking of . . . Rackets

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Way of a Schoolmaster

LONDON—Norbert Setzler, open and professional rackets champion of the United States of America, says that he learned a thing or two from an English schoolmaster at Queen's Club, here, the other day while attempting (unsuccessfully) to win the rackets championship of the world.

The lesson might well have been listed as "How Best to Play Under English Conditions." The teacher was David Milford. And for the benefit of the scholars whose instruction occupies the nimble-footed Mr. Milford in his working time, the proceedings could be summarized academically in the following formula:

S= 9/15 + 15/ 9 + 10/15 + 15/10 + 15/ 8
M=15/ 4 + 15/ 4 + 15/ 9 + 15/12
+ 12/15 + 15/12 = 91/84 = 4/ 3 = 120=4
= 60/29 = 0/ 4 =144=7

The meaning of which becomes crystal clear (to me, at any rate) upon recalling that the match for the world's championship was decided in two parts—the first at New York in January, when Setzler, advantaged by playing under American conditions as Milford was later by playing under English, took four games to three. The points score fails to do quite full justice to the closeness of that battle, for it does not show that Milford led 11-9 in the last game.

Milford Wins Four Straight

To gain the championship Milford had to win the second half of it in London by a margin greater than 4 games to 3 or by that identical margin, plus some superiority in regard to aces. He followed the former feriority in the giving and taking of service (he scored 11 aces against Milford's 30) and the adoption of tactics better suited to the "slower" courts and larger ball of America than to English conditions. To illuminate that last point, I would say that instead of half-volleying the ball he often waited for the ball to come off the back wall. Which it did too fast properly to be controlled.

Both men played many exquisite drop-shots and there were some purple patches of play that would certainly have brought the spectators crowded in the gallery to their feet but for the fact that they were standing on them already, those in the much-envied front row having paid as much as four guineas for their advantageous position. On court Milford and Setzler resemble on another, insomuch as they are slightly built, fleet of foot, and by no means prodigious hitters.

Setzler did not strike his best form until near the end of the contest. Undaunted by Milford's fireworks—produced in dazzling sequence from time to time—he reached nine points all in the third game and led in the fourth at 7—4 and 12—11. But Milford was not wanting at these critical junctures. In the first case he "ran out" with six points in succession (four from the service) and in the last game he won four in a row, to take the game, the match and the championship.

Prior to his victory over Setzler, Milford gained his third success in the British amateur singles championship. He was then rising to the peak of his ability for the world's championship and he gave in the deciding match a most brilliant display while defeating the Oxford University star, R. C. Riseley, by 15—11, 15—7, 17—14, or 47 aces to 32. The two men hit hard, kept the ball very low and served splendidly. Riseley had abundant reason to feel that he had done well to put up such stern resistance. In previous matches Milford accounted for:

R. H. G. Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe in the semifinal round, 15—4, 15—4, 15—8.
Roger Pulbrook in the third round, 18—16, 15—9, 15—2.
P. M. Whitehouse in the second round, 15—1, 15—7, 15—9.
R. H. Priestley in the first round, 15—1, 15—7, 15—6.

These scores, I think, testify eloquently to the consistent excellence of Milford's play.

The doubles championship, decided prior to the singles, was retained by J. C. F. Simpson and C. S. Crawley, who met Lord Aberdare and P. W. Kemp-Welch, 1934 victors, in the final and enjoyed a triumph by 5—15, 15—6, 15—5, 17—14, 15—10—67 aces to 50. The match was not exceptionally entertaining to watch because the exchanges were cut short by low hitting. Only three method and took four games in a row.

From mathematics the class may now turn to history.

Question 1: When was the world's championship last held by an amateur?

Answer: In 1862, when Sir William Hart-Dyke (the only amateur victor besides Milford) defeated Francis Erwood by 8 games to 3 at Woolwich and Prince's Club, London.

Question 2: State briefly what you know of subsequent developments.

Answer: Sir William gave up the crown in 1863 and since then it has been won by two men listed as Americans, although they were born in England (Jock Soutar and Charles Williams), one Indian and six British citizens. In 1935 the championship fell into abeyance through the passing of the then holder, Charles Williams, an exceedingly powerful hitter, who was at one time the professional at Harrow School and later settled in the United States.

So much for history.

Victory—and Defeat—and Why

Schoolmaster Milford owed his victory here to wrist-power, consistency in keeping his eye on the ball, versatility of stroke, tactical ability and the speed of foot which enables him to make an attacking shot when most folk would have done extremely well to effect a defensive return.

Setzler owed his defeat to lack of attacking power, attributable to inrallies, indeed, went to more than 10 strokes. It was the winners' third victory in the space of seven years.

Balls—By the Score

Rackets—a development from the ancient real tennis theme of hitting a hard ball against walls—is, in its higher stages, one of the fastest, most beautiful games to watch and most satisfying to play. But it has never become a "popular" pastime, as its younger brother, squash rackets, has done, owing to the relative scarceness of the large courts required for rackets and the considerable running expense for impedimenta.

Rackets are short-lived implements and they cost, say 30 shillings each. While the balls cost three pence apiece. Which is not quite such a small sum as it sounds when you consider that as many as 70 to 100 may be required in a single session.

Experiments are now being made with a new cloth-covered ball. This lasts longer than the ordinary type, I am told, but consequently it has time to become discolored and difficult to see. An ordinary ball endures for only a few strokes, owing to the splitting of the heavily-stitched chamoix leather which covers the hard core. These balls—if I may venture to say so—just can't stand the racket. Or, more accurately

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"They can't stand the wall"

College Baseball Results

Duke 3, St. John's 0.
Amherst 6, Worcester P. I. 0.
Georgetown 7, West Virginia 1.
Holy Cross 10, Colgate 4.
North Carolina 8, Davidson 1.
Princeton 4, Alumni 1.
St. Michael's 12, Middlebury 9.

Randalls Island, In Its Brief Span, Has Many Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 7—Although the Randalls Island track has not yet celebrated its first anniversary, the athletes of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. will be governed by a strong, albeit young, precedence of excellence when they congregate at the new municipal stadium on May 28-29 for New York's first varsity outdoor championship since 1903.

In its brief history, Randalls Island already has contributed heavily to track's almanac of fast times and impressive distances. This is largely explained by the fact that the symmetrical East River arena was the scene of the final Olympic tryouts last summer, a meet in which the nation's best athletes were primed for peak efforts to gain the coveted trip to Berlin.

As a consequence, the intercollegiate athletes will be shooting at marks which, in the field events at least, are probably a bit beyond reach. Fortunately for the college brigade, however, the best of the track's running standards were made over metrical routes. The yardage records, made in the World Labor Carnival and the recent metropolitan intercollegiates, are within striking distance.

To erase any of Randalls Island field event marks, world-record or near-world-record performances will be necessary. For the stadium has seen a 25-foot 10¾-inch broad jump; a 6-foot 9⅞-inch high jump (a world's record); a 14-foot 4¼-inch pole vault (a world's mark when made); a discus heave of 159ft. 7⅜in.; a shot-put of 51ft. 6⅞in.; a javelin toss of 223ft. 3¼in., and a hammer throw of 171ft. 11½in.

On the track side of the picture, the I. C. 4A standardbearers will attack a 9.8 100-yards; a 20.8 220-yards; a 48.4 quarter; a 1:56.2 half; a 4:24.4 mile; a 9:51.2 two miles; a 14.6 high hurdles flight and a 24.2 low hurdles spin. All of these can conceivably be bettered and most of them are certain to fall. The metric figures which will not be at issue include a 10.4 100; a 21. flat 200 (around a turn); a 46.6 400; a 3:49.9 1500, and a 14.3 high hurdles flight. A list of the Randalls Island records follows:

Yardage

*100—0:09.8, Perrin Walker, Aug. 15, 1936, and Ben Johnson, April 30, 1937.
*220—0:20.6, Perrin Walker, Aug. 16, 1936.
*440—0:48.4, James Herbert, April 30, 1937.
*880—1:56.2, Charles Beetham, Aug. 16, 1936.
*Mile—4:24.4, Ernest Federof, Aug. 15, 1936.
*2 Mile—9:51.2, James Rafferty, April 30, 1937.
3 Mile—15:32.2, Louis Gregory, Aug. 16, 1936.
5 Mile—24:47.6, Louis Gregory, Aug. 15, 1936.
*120 H. H.—0:14.6, Johnny Morriss, Aug. 16, 1936.
*220 L. H.—0:24.2, Gilder Farrow, Aug. 15, 1936.

Metric

100—0:10.4, Jesse Owens, July 11, 1936.
200—0:21.0, Jesse Owens, July 12, 1936.
400—0:46.6, Archie Williams, July 12, 1936.
800—1:49.9, John Woodruff, July 11, 1936.
1500—3:49.9, Glenn Cunningham, July 12, 1936.
5000—15:04.2, Don Lash and Louis Zamperini, July 12, 1936.
3000 st.—0:08.2, Harold Manning, July 12, 1936.
110 H. H. —0:14.3, Forrest Towns, July 11, 12, 1936.
400 L. H.—0:51.4, Glenn Hardin, July 11, 1936.

Field Events

*Broad jump—25ft. 10¾in., Jesse Owens, July 11, 1936.
*High jump—6ft. 9¾in., Cornelius Johnson and Dave Albritton, July 12, 1936.
*Pole vault—14ft. 4¼in., George Varoff, Aug. 16, 1936.
Hop, step and jump—49ft. 9in., Roland Romero, July 12, 1936.
*Discus throw—159ft. 7⅜in., Phil Levy, Aug. 16, 1936.
*Shot-put—51ft. 6⅞in., Jack Torrance, July 12, 1936.
*Javelin throw—223ft. 3¼in., Lee Bartlett, July 11, 1936.
*Hammer throw—171ft. 11½in., Henry Dreyer, July 11, 1936.

*I. C. A. A. A. A. events.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Pittsburgh	9	3	.750
St. Louis	8	4	.667
New York	7	6	.538
Chicago	7	6	.538
Boston	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Brooklyn	5	9	.357
Cincinnati	3	9	.250

Results May 6

Cincinnati 4, New York 0.
Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0 (5 innings).
St. Louis at Boston, postponed.

Cubs Sprint Despite Loss Of Five Stars

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fellow who counted the Chicago Cubs out of the National League race because they had an injury list of five regulars may have to guess again. During the most recent seven games, with Gabby Hartnett, Billy Herman, Tex Carleton, Curt Davis and Larry French out of action for indefinite periods, the Bruins have won six times and lost only once. Such baseball is worthy of considerable praise, even under normal conditions.

Instead of falling to pieces, Charley Grimm's outfit has assembled six straight victories. Not since April 29, when they lost to the Pirates in a tight 13-inning battle, have the Cubs finished on the losing end of the score. Bill Lee has beaten the Phillies and Cardinals, Roy Parmelee has scored over the Phillies and Pirates, Charley Root has a triumph over the Phils, and Clay Bryant has beaten the Cardinals.

Nine Runs a Game

Through those seven games the Cubs have averaged close to nine runs and 13 hits for each nine innings, and at the same time limited the opposition to approximately four runs.

In place of Herman, Grimm has Linus Frey, formerly of Brooklyn, at second base. Ken O'Dea, a hard hitter, is substituting for Hartnett behind the plate. The veteran Charley Root, who plays a relief role under ordinary conditions, has been drafted for regular duty on the mound staff. And Charley has come through.

Yesterday in Philadelphia the Bruins scored a 1-to-0 triumph over the Phillies, in a game that was halted at the end of the fifth inning because of rain. Bill Lee pitched hitless ball for four innings, until Morris Arnovich, rookie outfielder, led off the Philadelphia fifth with a single. Galan's single, Frey's sacrifice and a double by Rip Collins produced the solitary Chicago run.

Incidentally, this winning streak has lifted the Cubs from sixth to a tie for third place with the Giants.

The Cincinnati Reds established a record for themselves yesterday. They beat the Giants for the second successive afternoon. It was the first time this year they have won two straight games. Big Lee Grissom, a rookie left-hander with plenty on the ball, is the hero of the occasion, as he blanked the champions on five hits.

Mungo Stops Pirates

Pittsburgh's four-game victory march was ended yesterday by Brooklyn's Van Mungo, who probably would win 30 games a year if supported by a championship ball club. In gaining his third victory of the season, the husky Dodger yielded only seven hits and won, 9 to 5. A seven-run fifth inning, started by Lavagetto's homer, was of considerable help to Mungo.

The American League pennant race developed a three-way tie yesterday, thanks to triumphs by the Tigers and Red Sox. Turning on a power attack that uncovered 12 hits for a total of 30 bases, the Detroiters defeated the Yankees, 12 to 6, and knocked them out of undisputed possession of first place. At the same time, Johnny Marcum was pitching Boston to a 2-to-1 victory over the Browns. The Red Sox have won only six games, as compared with eight by both the Yanks and Bengals. However, the percentage column enables Joe Cronin's team to share the lead.

The Indians came from behind to beat the Senators in Cleveland, 4 to 2, the winners scoring all four runs in the seventh and eighth. A homer by Roy Weatherly, with Lyn Lary on base, figured in the Cleveland runmaking.

Sarnoff Twice Cup Winner

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7 (AP)—Stanley J. Sarnoff of Brooklyn, N. Y., Princeton University junior, is now a two-time winner of the Pirotte-Pecora Cup for fencing. The University Fencing Lettermen Association announced he won the award for perseverance, ability, sportsmanship and improvement. Sarnoff was elected president of the association. William S. Morgan '39, of West Hartford, Conn., was chosen secretary and Kenneth A. Spitz '38, of New York, treasurer.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	9	4	.692
Toronto	9	5	.643
Buffalo	7	4	.636
Syracuse	7	5	.583
Jersey City	6	5	.545
Montreal	5	7	.417
Rochester	4	7	.364
Baltimore	1	11	.083

Results May 6

Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 5, Baltimore 4.
Newark at Montreal (postponed).
Jersey City at Rochester (postponed).

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	11	4	.733
Toledo	9	8	.529
Minneapolis	9	8	.529
Indianapolis	7	8	.467
Columbus	7	8	.467
Louisville	7	9	.438
Kansas City	5	7	.417
St. Paul	5	8	.385

Results May 6

Minneapolis 12, Columbus 6.
Milwaukee 11, Indianapolis 9.
St. Paul 4, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 4, Louisville 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	22	11	.667
San Francisco	20	12	.625
San Diego	20	14	.588
Los Angeles	18	14	.563
Seattle	17	15	.531
Oakland	12	20	.375
Portland	11	21	.344
Missions	10	23	.303

Results May 6

Los Angeles 9, Missions 4.
San Francisco 8, San Diego 4.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 3.
Seattle 9, Portland 8.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
Detroit	8	4	.667
Boston	6	3	.667
Philadelphia	6	4	.600
Cleveland	5	5	.500
Washington	4	8	.333
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Chicago	3	8	.273

Results May 6

Cleveland 4, Washington 2.
Detroit 12, New York 6.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.
Boston 2, St. Louis 1.

Maribel Vinson Now Professional With Bill O'Brien

Maribel Y. Vinson, Winchester (Mass.) girl, and at present a New York newspaper woman, has decided to turn professional in ice skating. Miss Vinson is the best woman figure skater in the United States, having won the women's championship nine times. She has turned professional under the guidance of Bill O'Brien, sports promoter, on behalf of Ice Carnival, Inc., in which O'Brien is associated with Francis T. Hunter.

Miss Vinson will be in charge of production along with playing a lead role in the carnivals which are expected to start next Nov. 15 at Madison Square Garden. Karl Shafer of Austria, former world champion, will have the men's lead role in the production.

Along with her success in fancy skating, Miss Vinson also is an accomplished tennis player, swimmer and sculler. She began her athletic fame in early youth and added to it during a college career at Radcliffe. She won the national pairs championship six times, twice with Thornton Coolidge and four times with George Hill. She also won the North American pairs championship and last season she won the singles honor.

She was a member of three Olympic teams, placing third in 1932 at Lake Placid, N. Y., and fifth in the 1936 games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Rip Collins and Bill Lee, Cubs—Collins's single drove in only run against Phillies as Lee pitched one-hit ball for 1-0 win.

Roy Weatherly, Indians—His homer with one on gave Tribe 4-2 win over Senators.

Pinky Higgins, Red Sox—His single drove in winning run in 2-1 victory over Browns.

Lee Grissom, Reds—Held Giants to five hits for 4-0 shutout.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers — Hit homer, triple and double, driving in four runs, in 12-6 victory over Yankees.

Van Mungo, Dodgers—Limited Pirates to seven hits and drove in two runs with double and single in 9-5 victory.

Luther Thomas and Al Williams, Athletics—Stopped White Sox with six hits for 3-1 win.

College Polo Result

Princeton 9, Monmouth C. C. 6.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gerald Balding, Irish, 9-goal star, replaced H. P. Guiness on British International Cup polo squad.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell barely beat the Reds for his fourth victory of the year.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Greenberg, Tigers	1
Cochrane, Tigers	1
Weatherly, Indians	1
Todd, Pirates	1
Lavagetto, Dodgers	1
Kampouris, Reds	1

The Leaders

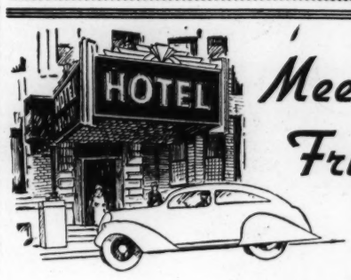
Johnson, Athletics	4
Selkirk, Yankees	3
Greenberg, Tigers	3
Kampouris, Reds	3
Ott, Giants	3
Bartell, Giants	3

League Totals

National	50
American	35
Total	85

Hotels and Resorts

Greater Boston



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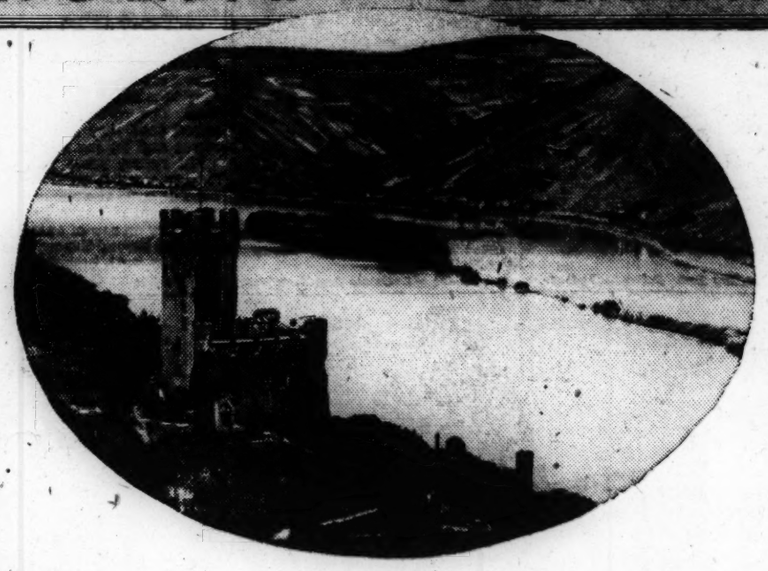

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Travel

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Sewing 200 Costumes a Week, It's Job Enough for a Woman

If you are one who likes to do a bit of sewing now and again, you will want to know about Miss Harriet Rogge. Her sewing of a Monday and Tuesday every week runs into making 600 yards of tarlatan or taffeta into dancing costumes. She will have bought the material on Friday and Saturday of the preceding week, and as her job is cutting and fitting the costumes for the corps de ballet at Radio City Music Hall in New York, Monday and Tuesday will be the only days she has to cut and fit. Wednesday is devoted to correcting any last-minute mistakes, and every costume has to be ready Wednesday night because the dress rehearsal for the week's show comes early Thursday morning, and no one wants any snipping and basting and remaking to interrupt that.

The Rogge girls, Florence and Harriet, rather go together, in this story, because it is for the girls Florence teaches to dance that Harriet makes the costumes.

The Rogge girls were born in Detroit. Florence studied dancing and Harriet took a course in dressmaking. Florence came to be a very good dancer. When the fashion started in moving picture houses over the country of having tabloid shows, Florence went on the road. Naturally she had to have a variety of dancing costumes, and what more than that Harriet should design and make them for her?

Installed at Roxy

Then there turned up in New York a man named Rothafel—Roxy, as everyone knew him. He opened a tremendous theater, and he invited Florence, who had been dancing at the Capitol and the Rivoli, to come to his theater as permanent dancer. Florence said, "My sister does my costumes; can she come too?" Roxy said, "Yes, of course," and so the Rogge girls were installed at the Roxy.

They were there for five years. It is an exacting life, and they worked like beavers. Florence planning new dances, Harriet doing the costumes for them. Whenever Florence needed a hat—say in a Louis XVI number or something of the kind—there was another Rogge sister, a milliner, who could make one.

Then Roxy was invited to prepare the Music Hall for opening; and he said to the Rogge girls, "I guess I'll have to take you along with me."

Now Florence Rogge is mistress of the ballet at the Music Hall, and Harriet continues to make the costumes. But she wouldn't like you to know about her without knowing also about her husband, who is an architect. He made her a filing system for all the sketches and background material relating to costumes, year in, and year out, at the Music Hall, so there won't be any duplication. The file is made up of cards; on one side there is a sketch of the costume, and on the other, the dates when it was used. The same costume, as a whole, is never used twice; but you can take a basic costume, cut and snip it a little, redecorate it and make it something entirely new in effect.

200 Costumes Each Week

Miss Rogge has to dress not only the 36 Rockettes, but the 28 members of the ballet, the 20 members of the Music Hall Glee Club, and the principals as well. The ballet usually has two numbers in a show, or the Rockettes may get the two numbers. Anyhow, a show has to have nearly 200 costumes in all, and, if you had to cut, fit and finish 200 costumes every Monday and Tuesday, with only until late Wednesday night to be sure there weren't any mistakes, or rips, or hooks and eyes missing, you'd probably feel that you had plenty to do.

They have a big room on the eighth floor in the back of the theater where all the sewing is done. It has a terrace which gives a magnificent view of Manhattan, but as the sewing women say, cheerfully, "Since when have we had time to look at the view?" In the summer though, the women can go out on the terrace with their sewing if they want to, and the chorus girls run in and out for their fittings. You don't just have a hazy idea of the range of measurements in the ensemble, and make up costumes to match. Every girl has her own costume and it is tailored to fit her personally and no guess work. Beautifully fitted too.

Everybody around the theater calls the Rogge who is the dressmaker, not Harriet, but "Miss Hattie Rogge," and like her because she is so clever and quick and good tempered, with all the enormous job she has on her hands. She has a budget for her materials and she tries to keep within it. Sometimes she can do that by allowing material for a couple less folds in the finished dress than showed in the sketch. Or sometimes, the sketched dress would have been a shade too heavy for the dancer to work in at her best, and pennies can be saved by allowing a little less material per costume, to save weight.

Costumes Get Hard Wear

The costumes have to be well made because they are worn hard. You don't get any such ensemble perfection as the dancers at the Music Hall produce without strenuous work. Four shows a day regularly, five on occasion. Each dancer gets a block of four days off, each month. Every Monday morning, if you were back stage, you'd head 10 girls telling the others how they spent their four-day vacation. Usually it is far from the city, and always it is in some form of recreation that is good exercise too. Horseback riding, swimming, playing 18 holes, even a busman's holiday of dancing.

It is said that the ballet girls are the temperamental ones, and the Rockettes the calm, academic ones. All the members of the corps de ballet want, individually, is to be chosen one day by Miss Florence Rogge to do a solo number. All the Rockettes want is to be good Rockettes who will, with their 35 sister Rockettes, be able to continue to move as one in the line. The Rockettes like it that they are The Thirty Six. They are as famous as the Tiller girls of London or the Floradora Sextette. They work hard; harder than most girls. But it is worth it. And part of it is the costumes they get to wear.

Come Thursday, when one show has had its dress rehearsal and so is ready, you can hear them as they drift along to the rehearsal room.

"Miss Hattie, what are we going to wear next week?"

And she says, "Oh, something pretty."

Judge Sets Aside Verdict In Dall Suit Against Time

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—A jury returned a verdict for Time Magazine, Inc., May 5, in the $250,000 libel suit brought by Curtis B. Dall, former son-in-law of President Roosevelt, but Justice Bernard L. Shientag set the verdict aside on motion of Mr. Dall's counsel.

"The verdict of the jury is against the overwhelming weight of the evidence," Justice Shientag said. "The plaintiff clearly established a deliberate libel. To allow the verdict to stand would be a travesty on justice, and I have no hesitancy in setting it aside."

Mr. Dall based his suit on an article published in the April 23, 1934 issue of Time. The article, described by the defense at the trial as "an imaginative illustration," told of the imagined "suicide" of Mr. Dall in the White House in the presence of his former wife and Mrs. Roosevelt.

'Sister Act' Backstage

Miss Florence Rogge
Director of the Ballet at the Radio City Music Hall in New York

Miss Hattie Rogge
Active in the Designing and Making of Costumes Used Each Week

Lawmaker Finds Dirt-Gardening Job at Capital

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Representative W. R. Poage, a first-term Texas Democrat, likes gardening. He couldn't find a plot of ground in the crowded capital, so he used his newly acquired "congressional influence" and won permission to help tend flowers and shrubbery in the Government's Botanical Gardens.

Almost within the shadow of the Capitol, he works along with the regular laborers for an hour or two each day, spading, raking and trimming plants. The 37-year-old bachelor, formerly geology teacher at Baylor University, dresses in khaki trousers and old shoes or boots, rolls up his shirt sleeves, and takes whatever tools he needs.

"The folks down home know that gardening is my strong suit," he drawled today. "During high school days I made my expenses by working four vegetable gardens at the same time. The owners would use all I raised that they wanted for themselves and let me sell the rest.

"In recent years I haven't been able to carry it on that extensively, but I do still raise enough for my own use at home. That is, I did, in Texas. With row on row of apartments here, even out beyond the city, I discovered that the next best thing would be the Botanical Gardens."

Elections Bill Veto Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7—The heavy Democratic stake in winning the forthcoming New York City mayoralty fight again was emphasized here today in a last-minute move by the machine to override the gubernatorial veto of election bills that would have drastically curbed any independent voter moves such as combined to make the fusion victory four years ago.

With organization Republicans no more sympathetic to Mayor LaGuardia as a candidate for re-election than the Democratic "club-house boys," a bipartisan accord was accomplished for the roll call that sent the bills to Governor Lehman for signature. The Governor, however, prefaced his veto decision with a public hearing at which the "viciousness" of the measure had wide airing by spokesmen of minority parties like the American Labor Party, whose emergence on the down-state campaign horizon is particularly irksome to the political professionals.

Thereafter caution grew among the Republicans against being identified with the plan, and they edged away when its Democratic sponsors attempted undercover this week to round up the necessary votes in spite of the Governor's nay.

The move was brought into the open when Edward J. Flynn, secretary of state and Bronx County boss, appeared here to lend his hand to the muster effort.

Mr. Flynn, as chief aide of James A. Farley in the Democratic state and national chairman's program to reorganize the New York democracy and restore its city hall supremacy, devotes the maximum number of his days to the down-state situation, so that the rare occasions he does lend his presence to the Albany scene are noticeable. It was a senator from his particular bailiwick, Julius S. Berg, who introduced the bills, and all day Thursday Mr. Flynn frequented the legislative purlieus, canvassing for the 100 assemblymen and 34 senators requisite to defeat the veto.

His activity not only revealed the eleventh-hour maneuvering and signally published the motive behind the proposed election law changes, but cast the Secretary of State in the role of political manipulator opposing the Governor in whose administration he holds an important department. Mr. Flynn has held his state office since Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term as Governor, having been a Roosevelt protégé.

● *Agitators may agitate, writers may write and legislators may legislate, BUT—*

When better times come, *business* will bring them

FOR some time now, one of the sure-fire ways for a man to get his name in front page headlines has been to take a crack at business.

But when the tumult and shouting is over, just ask yourself, who delivers the goods?

Agitators may agitate. Yes, and writers may write and legislators may legislate.

But who gets the food from the farm to the corner grocery? Who makes the clothes you wear? Who took the horseless carriage and made it into the modern automobile? Who developed radios? Who produces all the thousand and one luxuries and necessities that you take for granted today?

You've guessed it. Business! The man who builds the factory and the man who works there, they do the job.

Stop and think of the things you enjoy today which were unknown twenty-five years ago, and ask yourself, who had the imagination to dream out the first idea,

—who had the courage and patience to make that dream come true,

—who had practical ability to make all these things at a price that would cover payrolls, pay rent and taxes, and still get down to a level where millions of folks could enjoy the finished product?

The answer to these questions is a story more fascinating than fiction—and it's packed into 64 pages of rapid-fire words and pictures under the title, "These Tremendous Years"—in May NATION'S BUSINESS.

Whether you're "with" business or "agin" it—we predict that this panorama of an exciting quarter century will be an eye-opener.

If you figure to keep on living in this century, it's a smart idea to find out which horse to back in the years ahead.

Don't miss "These Tremendous Years" IN MAY NATION'S BUSINESS

Viewed over the period of a month or year, the march of business may not be apparent. But in this 64-page panorama of progress, you see the inspiring sweep of the last quarter century. It is the picture of business active on a thousand fronts, vastly bettering transportation on rail, highway and in the air—creating 50,000 new dyes—taking a crude "artificial silk" and developing it to a point where a quarter billion pounds are sold annually—taking over a war surplus of carbolic acid, and producing from it a thriving plastic industry—scheming out steels which cut the cost of low-priced cars to a fifth—developing the radio and bringing down the price to a point where 22 million people own one—vastly improving the protection and packaging of foods—creating better stores where the thousand and one new products can be purchased. Here is a story to give courage, pride and hope to any man who is a part of business today.

March with Business to Better Times

Business and Industry

Survey Finds No Unemployed Skilled Labor in Manufacturing

Commerce and Finance

Rayon Production Makes New Record In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of rayon yarn established a new high record for any quarter in the history of the industry in the first three months of this year, and mills of the country operated at capacity, according to the current issue of the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Production of viscose plus cupra and acetate yarns amounted to 76,000,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1937. This compares with a 1936 quarterly average of 69,400,000 pounds. Output of viscose plus cupra (non-acetate) rayon amounted to 59,000,000 pounds, compared with a 1936 quarterly average of 53,700,000 pounds, and 55,690,000 pounds produced in the final 1936 quarter. Acetate yarn production totaled 17,000,000 pounds, compared with a 1936 quarterly average of 15,700,000 pounds.

While rayon mills are expected to continue to operate at capacity during the remainder of the year, and some further increase in plant capacity is expected, producers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining new producing machinery. For this reason the Organon states "there will be a shortage of rayon yarn in this country for some time to come."

Surplus stocks of rayon held by producers at the end of April amounted to an 0.1 month's supply, which is virtually the smallest total reported since the establishment of the industry in the United States.

Commenting upon labor conditions in the industry the Organon states that "as from May 1, there was a strike in progress at one of the plants of a medium-sized producer. Otherwise, the labor situation in the rayon industry does not seem to forebode future trouble, such as would result in a substantial curtailment of production." The country's largest rayon producer and two smaller producers signed agreements with the Committee for Industrial Organization during April.

Western Union Net Rises First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Western Union Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, a net income, after interest, depreciation, operating expenses, federal income taxes and other charges, of $1,444,372, equivalent to $1.38 a share on 1,045,278 shares of captial stock outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with a net of $946,686, or 92 cents a capital share, in the first quarter of 1936.

Gross revenues during the period aggregated $25,648,625, as against $23,060,863 in the March quarter of 1936.

For the 12 months ended March 31, the company showed a net income after all expenses and charges, but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits, of $7,678,800 equal to $7.34 a capital share, compared with a net of $6,018,664, or $5.76 a capital share, in the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

Gross revenues during the period aggregated $102,624,365, as compared with $93,248,668 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
MAY 10

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
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Desirability of Gold as Credit Base More Debated Than Ever

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current developments in the gold situation seem to represent a lull in the gold storm, a temporary let-down in the tempo of the current tragi-comedy of international finance, while underlying forces gather for the next surprising development.

Bankers here see in the trans-Atlantic cable news this week some evidence that European governments are in the mood to co-operate with the American Treasury in its task of riding fence on the gold supplies of the world. There is evidence that the British Exchange Fund is buying gold in the London market, and the Dutch central bank has this week bought gold from the exchange stabilization fund of that country. This is taken to explain in part why the trans-Atlantic movement of gold has apparently slowed down.

Gold Future "Doubtful"

Just what help this can be to the problem in hand, however, is hard to see. Sterling and guilders have been strong recently, and such gold purchases tend to drive them down again. But the gold keeps accumulating, and if it is a problem here it is a problem there.

Meantime, General Smuts, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, last week told the House of Assembly in Cape Town that "the trouble we have to deal with here is not manipulation, but something more serious. It is the future of gold. The position now is that gold hoards in the United States are increasing rapidly. This gold is simply locked away and is not taken into the credit system at all. All this shows the unsoundness and precariousness of the present position of gold."

Gold producers the world over seem to face one of two uncomfortable possibilities. Either world prices and wages are soon to rise to the point where reproduction becomes considerably less profitable, thus automatically choking off the present production and reversing the present slide of speculative gold into central banks, or else the current version of the gold standard's inherent illogic is going to produce a political revulsion which will pull the peg from the gold price and push gold producers off the gravy train. Either that or they will have to show political fight by the organization of a pressure group or bloc like that of silver producers in the American Senate.

Scarcely Fosters Maldistribution

Gold standard economists, however, face a prospect equally uncomfortable. It appears likely that in the next few years they will have to come down off the high horse and eat some of their arguments.

One of the principal apologies for the use of gold as a value-standard is that gold is scarce, not through human intent but by the niggardliness of nature. It does not seem so now, but that is because it has been raised in price 75 per cent above other commodities, because four years of low production costs have passed since gold was frantically wanted, and because its scarcity has made purchase and sale of it the premier gamble of all time, with private persons running for it en masse in 1931-33 and then turning it back to the central hoards en masse in 1937. This natural scarcity makes gold of all commodities the one most subject to "maldistribution," for it flows as naturally to the wealthiest nations and the largest vaults as water flows downhill.

Another apology for gold is that by its extreme portability it makes the best medium for quick settling of international exchange balances. Actually, however, this mercurial quality is the very worst invitation to international runs, as political and economic upheavals of the earth create new geological elevations and depressions of credit. In point of fact, there is simply no way by which international exchange balances can be quickly "settled" or readjusted. Efforts to effect such quick mass settlements only aggravate already existent dislocations of trade. International balances must be settled slowly, by such shipment of goods as does not weaken the economy of the debtor country and so does not weaken its credit—or they cannot be settled at all.

Gold Losing Its Appeal

Another apology for gold as a standard of value is that, in the language of those rude but shrewd students of human nature, the automobile salesmen, it has eye appeal and appeal to pride of ownership. This was so in the glittering pageantry of medieval days, and is still so in the satrapies of India and the jungles of Africa, but shiny motor cars take the place of gold in modern society. Or as the Bank for International Settlements put it in its recent report, there is "a distinct change in jewelry fashions for women in that gold objects are less in favor and are being replaced on the one hand by cheap jewelry which can be changed often, and on the other hand by platinum for more expensive tastes." Even India, it might be observed, seems to be giving up its gold. And of course this agreement is rendered somewhat meaningless by the gates of the Fort Knox vaults. Other commodities like wheat, wool, and leather fill a more fundamental human need than gold.

Still another apology for gold as a price-yardstick or value-standard is that the world inventory is enormous in relation to going rates of production and consumption, so that "value is stabilized." Actually, these inventories have been accumulated by central banks in a desperate effort to make up for the periodically recurring vast disparities between hoarding demand and mining supply. At the onset of the depression central bank inventories of gold were about 600,000,000 ounces, or about 30 times annual production and 60 times annual consumption but they did not prevent what in any other commodity would be called a squeeze of the shorts—that is, of those who had promised to deliver gold or reliable title to it.

Hoardability of Gold

An old but currently unfashionable argument for gold as a monetary commodity is its hoardability. This is really a contradiction of the argument that huge official inventories protect it against the development of hoarding demand. The desirability of gold for hoarding, however, is many centuries older than the central bank mechanisms designed to prevent people from remembering this hoardability. Sam Pepys, the arch-type of bourgeois man, buried his gold in his garden, and he would have argued stoutly against using anything for money which could not be so sequestered.

In times of political instability gold and silver always recommend themselves as money for this reason. Their possessors are enabled to outlive, or to run away from, the disintegration of society. This is why, for example, silver is still natural money in China, where it can be hidden from war-lords or shipped to Shanghai for safe-keeping, and where political promises are not reliable enough to circulate in place of coin.

Bitter experience in recent years indicates that no industrial society will ever again be willing to sink into demoralization in the effort to permit its shrewder members to hoard the symbols of its economic circulation.

Last and most obsolete apology for the use of gold as a monetary reserve is that gold alone can be hammered into coin. Economists call this advantage "transportability, high value, malleability, and durability." Since gold is no longer circulated as coin, however, and the world does business in promises instead, this is about as reasonable as to say that gas buggies won't run unless they use hay for fuel. Coinability is about as necessary to a monetary standard today as a flying buttress to a skyscraper.

It has been said that the gold standard represents the accumulated wisdom and experience of mankind. It can be better said that it is the most archaic element in the modern social economy.

Rise, Rather Than a Cut, in Gold Price Called For, Say Consultants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A rise rather than a reduction in the price of gold is called for, according to Clinch & Company. This firm takes exceptions to rumors that the United States Treasury may reduce the price of imported gold and asserts that the effect of such rumors has been a break in security prices in New York, London, Johannesburg and Toronto and a dumping of wheat, copper, tin and zinc in world markets.

In a new booklet entitled "The Price of Gold," the firm contends that a reduction in the buying price for imported gold would have the following results:

1. A sharp reduction in the volume and value of our industrial production.
2. An increase in unemployment.
3. A decline in our domestic price level.
4. A decline in our exports.
5. A write-down in the credit by which the stabilization fund was created.

Summarizing current economic factors influencing world prices, Clinch & Company, Inc., reach the conclusion that:

"The President, therefore, in order to protect labor and the farmer, is justified in asking for new legislation, to further devalue the United States dollar, on such a percentage basis that the United States price level, as figured in gold, will be kept in line with any downward adjustment in foreign price levels. Should, however, the Treasury establish an open market for bullion in New York, the United States dollar might decline to where its gold value in the open market was less than 50 per cent as at present established by law.

"Such lowering of the gold value of the United States dollar would prevent the sudden withdrawal of foreign 'hot money' and assure a temperate and gradual return of foreign capital without undue disturbances in our security markets. In the meantime, the more foreign gold we import, the greater the amount we shall have on hand to write up when the inevitable adjustment comes."

"Any conclusions that gold 'is passing' as a monetary base; that gold is ever to be replaced successfully by any managed or commodity currency, is easily proven to be unsound by the very fact that even a rumor that the price of imported gold may be reduced brings about a chaotic condition that is world wide."

Three New Members Added To N. Y. Cotton Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Membership in the New York Cotton Exchange was extended to representatives of three firms, located in the South and West.

The three new members elected at a meeting of the board of managers of the exchange are Samuel M. McAshan Jr., a director of Anderson, Clayton & Co., engaged in the cotton merchandise business, Houston, Texas; Fowler B. McConnell, secretary of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Walter O. Boswell, vice-president of J. G. Boswell Company, cotton merchants, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. McConnell is also a member of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., of New York.

Testifies

International

Robert R. Young
Chairman of the Alleghany Corporation Which Controls the Van Sweringen Railroad Interests

New Van Sweringen Railroad Owners to Dismantle 'Empire'

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate committee continued its investigation of the Van Sweringen rail empire with the assurance of one manager that its intricate corporate structure soon would be dismantled.

Robert R. Young, New York broker, told the Wheeler Railroad Committee that the Government should forbid the devices which permitted him and associates to gain control of the vast Van Sweringen holdings.

"We intend to do away with about 75 or 80 per cent of the companies of that chart," he said, pointing to a diagram of the 240 companies that compose the empire.

Mr. Young and associates acquired control of the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen system from George A. Ball, Indiana glass manufacturer, for $6,375,000.

The intricate chain of holding companies in the Van Sweringen network was criticized by Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the investigating committee.

Mr. Wheeler said Mr. Ball had watched an original $14,050 investment earn a 72,000 per cent book profit.

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe and Allen P. Kirby, who recently acquired control of the Van Sweringen roads, were elected directors of Alleghany Corp., dominant concern of the intricate group, with Mr. Young as chairman of the board.

Charles L. Bradley, for the last eight years chairman of the board of the Erie Railroad, another unit of the sprawling combination, was elected president of of Alleghany.

Wesleyan College Assets to Be Sold

MACON, Ga., (AP)—Bondholders foreclosed on the million dollar plant of Wesleyan College which calls itself the oldest chartered women's college in the world.

The action was brought in Superior Court by the citizens and Southern National Bank as bondholders' trustee over failure of the institution to meet annual requirements of a $1,000,000 bond issue of 1928.

A civil jury took a verdict in the principal sum of $998,000 plus $290,091.21 interests and $2500 attorney's fees. The assets of the school were ordered sold at auction June 1.

Treasury Pays More On New Bill Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the sale of $50,014,000 of 273-day Treasury bills there was another slight increase in the average rate of interest. On a bank-discount basis, the rate was 0.738 per cent, compared with 0.715 per cent a week ago and 0.701 per cent for an issue of the same maturity sold on April 19.

The current sale of bills were in two series maturing in 273 days and 135 days and offered in the aggregate amount of about $100,000,000, for which bids totaling $267,699,000 were received. A total of $100,059,000 was accepted.

Brokers' Loans Rise $45,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,147,000,000. The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $45,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,048,000.

Distribution:

	This week	Prev. week
In N. Y. City	$1,073,000	$1,031,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	74,000,000	71,000,000

Kerr New President Of Lehigh Railroad

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was elected chairman of the board and was succeeded in the presidency by D. J. Kerr, New York, who was assistant to the president.

Mr. Loomis also will be chairman of the executive and finance committee. Mr. Loomis had been president of the company since 1917 when he succeeded E. B. Thomas.

The changes were announced after the regular board meeting held at the offices here.

Shortage Shown Of Skilled Labor In Big Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Many leading industries in the United States are being confronted with a very definite shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labor, declared George A. Sloan, chairman of the Consumers' Goods Industries Committee, in commenting upon the results of a survey just completed.

"Continued maintenance of fair wages and hours," said Mr. Sloan, "was found to be the fact in each and every group covered in the survey." A further summary of the progress being made by industry along voluntary lines reveals that:

1. Present employment in producing industries, including durable, as well as consumer goods, is up to 1929 levels as a general rule and in excess of that year in numerous manufacturing centers.

2. Shorter working hours are now being observed throughout all manufacturing groups, with the 40-hour week the generally prevailing basis.

3. Hourly and weekly rates of pay are higher today than during the period covered by the committee's two previous surveys, i. e., July, 1935, and May, 1936, respectively, and much higher than during 1933 and 1934.

4. There is practically no unemployed skilled or semi-skilled labor in manufacturing industries with a definite shortage reported in many important branches.

President Lewis H. Brown of Johns-Manville reported to the committee that:

"The average hourly rates of pay in our company for 1937 are 54 cents; 1936, 50 cents; 1933, 41 cents, and 1929, 29 cents.

"At the end of 1936 the total number employed was 10,309, as compared with 9809, the maximum number employed in 1929.

"During 1936 the number of hourly wage earners employed in our company was increased approximately 25 per cent, due to increased production needs. Am under the impression that there is a shortage of skilled labor."

added have all had to be trained anew into their jobs."

Other executives or heads of industrial associations to report a shortage of skilled or semiskilled labor are: Dr. Warren N. Watson, secretary, the Chemical Alliance, Inc.; Paul S. Willis, president, Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.; Herbert Gutterson, president, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc.; Roscoe Edlund, manager, Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc.; E. G. Ackerman, Glass Container Association of America.

Demand for Leather Highest in 15 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the first quarter of this year consumption of domestic cattle hide leather reached the highest levels in 15 years, according to the Commodity Exchange, Inc.

March consumption, expressed in terms of equivalent hides, totaled 2,268,000 and was the largest for any month since October, 1936.

According to the Department of Commerce, production of boots and shoes, excluding rubber types for March, reached record proportions, totaling 45,803,218 pairs, while for the first quarter of 1937 production totaled 122,032,849 pairs.

The Commodity Exchange survey held this to be a notable condition in view of the fact that leather footwear production reached its all-time high record last year when 415,227,000 pairs were manufactured.

Montgomery Ward Sales Rise 31 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co. reports April sales of $40,095,518, which compares with $30,402,667 in April of 1936. This is an increase of $9,692,851 or 31.88 per cent.

At the same time the company announced first quarter earnings of $97,187,251, an increase of $24,085,379 over the $73,101,872 earned in the same period of 1936. The percentage of increase was 32.95.

Both sets of figures were new records for the company, officials said.

Bill Dealers Cut Acceptance Rates, Reversing the Trend

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—A cut in rates on bankers acceptances, a credit instrument used chiefly to finance foreign trade, upset expectations widely held in financial circles a few weeks ago of further advance in short-term borrowing costs.

After five increases accompanying Federal Reserve Board moves to curtail potential credit expansion by locking up the bulk of member banks' surplus reserves, bill dealers reversed the trend and lowered rates on most maturities one sixteenth of 1 per cent.

Many had looked for more advances in short-term money rates after May 1, when the raising of reserve requirements as a means of reducing surplus loanable funds became fully effective.

Member banks, however, have emerged with a remaining surplus larger than had been calculated early in the year and heavy liquidation of United States Government loans by banks this year provided many institutions with extra cash.

With the money market thus amply supplied, dealers had noted increasing demand for short-term paper the last few days. When the May 1 boost in reserve requirements failed to shorten rates, a cut in bill yields was considered logical.

Another manifestation of easing money tendencies was seen in a recovery in United States government bonds, hard hit by selling last March and early April.

Dealers also were said to have been influenced by announcement there would be no increase next week in the amount of Treasury bill offerings. A steady rise in the rate on Treasury short-term paper in recent months contributed to mark-ups in yields on competing credit instruments.

Under the new rates, bills in 60 to 90 days were quoted at 9-16 of 1 per cent bid and ½ asked. Four-month bills were ⅝ to 9-16 and six-month bills ¾ to ⅞.

Bills payable in 30 days remained at ½ to 7-16.

Unfilled Orders For Aircraft Total About $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On Jan. 31 aviation manufacturers had unfilled orders totaling about $100,000,000, which is approximately one third higher than the entire 1936 sales volume of $76,805,000, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Moreover, continues the report, during the first three and one half months of 1937, business continued to come in faster than it could be filled, so that the backlog of unfilled business was increased still further.

"In the transport division striking gains were recorded, during 1936, when the 390,794 revenue passenger miles flown exceeded by 45 per cent the previous record set in 1935. Express carried last year totaled 8,350,000 pounds, also a new high, and a gain of 51 per cent over 1935.

"For the first three months of 1937, two leading companies showed further traffic gains, while two recorded traffic losses. Aggregate revenue passenger miles, nevertheless, were some 15 per cent over a year ago. However, operating losses in the period were about $1,000,000 greater than in the same 1936 months."

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

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1. *The Protection of Property.*
The legal safeguards of Trusteeship protect property against dissipation of principal.

2. *The Management of Property.*
The creation of a Trust delegates the management of property to a Trustee.

The successful operation of any Trust depends upon the investment ability and skill of the Trustee. The mere fact that property is "in Trust" does not in itself insure competent management.

The final responsibility of obtaining competent management rests with the person who makes the Trust. He should make sure that the Trustee he selects is thoroughly qualified to act for him.

★ ★ ★

If you are considering placing property in Trust there is information in our booklet, "WILLS AND TRUSTS," *which will be helpful to you in determining the qualifications of the competent Trustee. A copy will be sent to you promptly upon request.*

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member Federal Reserve System

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day	756,500
1937 vol. to date	198,324,455
1936 vol. to date	225,449,343

Some Specialties Show Fair Gains In Dull Market

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Traders took things easy in the stock market today and prices drifted unevenly.

Minor gains and losses ruled among the usual active favorites at the approach of the final hour. An early trading spurt faded into listless dealings, barely enough to keep the ticker going at times. Farm implement and mail order shares clung to forenoon gains.

Transfers were at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

Rails led the initial push with gains of fractions to a point. Santa Fe hit a new high, and N. Y. Central opened with a block of 12,000 shares, but later their gains were pared.

Bonds and commodities were uneven.

Among the few wide movers were Owens-Illinois with a jump of about 5, and National Supply ahead 4, both at new tops.

Tilting forward as much as a point or more at the best were Celanese (at a new 1937 peak), Poor & Co., Servel, N. Y. Omnibus, Libby-Owens, St. Joseph Lead, Skelly Oil, duPont, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Allis-Chalmers, Sears Roebuck and Douglas Aircraft.

Somewhat nonresistant were Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, United States Steel, Republic, General Motors, Goodyear, Goodrich, United States Rubber, General Electric, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Foods and Lone Star Cement.

Western Union received support as its profits for the first three months were a little better than expected. Yesterday's run-up of Chicago Pneumatic Tool—it did nothing today—was explained in the overnight report of the company showing net of $1.31 in the initial quarter against 16 cents last year. Remington Rand was aided by a record earnings statement.

Bond Prices Improve

The bond market pushed forward modestly today in quiet dealings.

Gains of 2-32s to around 4-32s of a point ruled in United States Government obligations with demand centering on Treasury 3⅜s of 1943 and 1947, the 3s of 1948 and the 2½s. The 2¾s of 1954 were slightly lower.

In the corporate sector issues with stock conversion privileges were well liked. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s were up about 3 and Studebaker 6s netted more than a point.

Gains of fractions were scored by Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s, North Western 4¾s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, New York Central 5s and United States Rubber 5s.

Great Northern 4s were down about a point. Fractions were yielded by Anaconda Copper 4½s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.

Trading was skimpy in foreigns. Small gains in Brazil 6½s, Columbia 6s and Poland 7s contrasted with slight losses in Buenos Aires 4½s and Japan 6½s.

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Except for a few specialties, curb stocks idled in a narrow range today, with minor losses and gains rather evenly divided in late trading.

Aluminum Co. of America, recently under severe pressure, extended a previous rally more than 3 points. Montgomery Ward "A", New Jersey Zinc and Pan American Airways were up 1 to 2 points.

Oils were disposed to go forward, with Gulf and Pantepec up moderately. Utilities were mixed. Newmont Mining yielded more than a point, and small losses appeared in Pioneer Gold and St. Regis Paper.

Grain Values Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—Except for a temporary flight of May corn to a new high price record, $1.35½, grain values suffered material losses today, wheat 2⅝ cents maximum.

A total of 350,000 bushels of wheat went into store here today, presumably for May delivery purposes. Uncompleted May wheat contracts here are approximately 19,500,000 bushels.

At the close, wheat was 1 cent to 2⅜ under yesterday's finish, May 1.26⅞-1.27, July 1.17⅛-¼, corn 1¼ off to ½ up, May 1.33⅜, July 1.19¾-⅞, and oats varying from 1 cent decline to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.93⅜	$4.93⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.9311	4.9314	8.2397
France—franc	.0449	.0449½	$
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2288½	.2288	$
Italy—lira	.0525⅛	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5189	.5188	$
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2547	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2482	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2205	.2205	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso*	.3025	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2879	.8440
India—rupee	.3730	.3727	.6180
Java—florin	.5517	.5517	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Sta Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5800	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5010	.5010	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0025	1.0025	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48⅜	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	M'y 4
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	80	80	80	+ ¼
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	13	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
78⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr 30
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
4⅞	2¼	Advance Rume	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	76	74¾	75	—1
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Alleghany	45	4¼	4	4	
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	50	50	50	+1
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	47½	46	46	M'y 5
52⅛	40	Alleg pr pf	4	42⅞	42	42½	+1
45⅝	35¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	37¼	36¾	36¾	
27⅝	20	Allen Indust (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 5
238½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	230	229	230	+3
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	6	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	17	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
85	70⅝	Allied St pf (5)	4	80½	80½	80½	M'y 6
83½	60	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½g)	17	64	63½	63¾	+ ⅞
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	38¾	38½	38½	M'y 5
48⅞	47⅜	Amal Lea	10	51⅜	51¾	51⅜	+ ¼
53¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	2	100	100	100	+13¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	7	91½	91	91½	+2
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	4	62½	62	62	— ¼
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	8	101¾	101½	101½	+ ½
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	M'y 4
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	5	57	56	57	
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	92	91½	91½	—1
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	3	92	92	92	— ½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102⅛	102	102⅛	+2⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	19	18¾	18¾	
30¾	24⅛	Am Coml Alco	3	25½	25	25	M'y 5
33⅜	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17	12	Am Europ	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	9	9	8¾	8¾	
59⅞	44¾	Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44¾	44¾	Apr 29
68⅞	51¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	54	54	54	+1
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	12	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	4	43	43	43	+1
52⅞	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	44¼	44	44	M'y 6
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	25	25	25	M'y 4
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	1	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	8	49⅞	48⅜	49	+1
125	108	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	
29⅜	21¼	Am M & Fdy (½g)	14	23	22¼	23	+1
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal (¼g)	6	52¼	52¼	52¼	
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 4
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	8	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	58½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	66	66	66	
72½	51½	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	57	57	57	+ ½
29½	21	Am Rad & St S (.60)	30	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	32	36½	36	36	
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
29	22	Am Seating	5	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
105¾	81¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	28	87⅛	86¼	86¾	+ ½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	M'y 6
107½	105	Am Smelt pf (6)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
67⅛	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	60	60	60	M'y 6
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	31	55	54⅛	54⅝	+ ¼
23½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
56⅞	45	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	45¼	45¼	45¼	M'y 6
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	169	167	167	—1½
99	78	Am Tob (5)	*8	79	79	79	— ¼
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	*9	81½	81	81¼	+ ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	5	131	131	131	M'y 5
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	14½	14	14½	+ ½
29½	18⅛	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	10	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9⅛	Am Woolen	7	10	9⅞	10	M'y 6
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	4	64½	64	64	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	14	60	58	58⅞	M'y 6
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	51	53½	52⅜	52½	— ¾
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	84	84	84	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	+1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 6
48	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	M'y 4
13¾	11	Armour Ill (.35g)	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pf (6)	2	92¾	92½	92½	M'y 5
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (1g)	*8	64	62½	63½	
16¾	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅝g)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	M'y 6
17⅝	10¼	Artloom	1	12	12	12	— ⅞
24⅜	15⅜	Asso Dry Gds	10	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ½
101	94	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	*1	94	94	94	M'y 6
125	114	Assd G D 2nf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 5
106	97	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	M'y 5
94	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	70	94¾	93¼	94⅜	+ ⅜
107	92	Atchison pf (5)	3	99	99	99	
55½	44⅜	Atl Cst Line	37	51	49¾	50¾	+ 1¼
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 4
44	35	Atl G &WI lpf	2	35	35	35	M'y 4
37	29⅜	Atl Refin (1)	21	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ¼
116½	110	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	M'y 5
18½	16⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	76	76	76	M'y 6
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼g)	*	14	14	14	— ⅝
36⅜	27½	Auburn Auto	5	29⅜	29½	29½	M'y 5
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9¼	6⅝	Aviation Corp	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	21	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	19	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	100	100	100	M'y 5
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	74	35½	34⅝	34⅞	
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	5	40½	39¾	40	+ ¼
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½)	3	40½	40¼	40½	M'y 5
43⅞	31	Barber Co (1¼g)	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	1	27	27	27	— ½
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	10	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
20¼	15	Bayuk Cigar (1.80g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
28¾	23¾	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	
105¾	101¼	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	M'y 5
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	M'y 4
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
30½	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (½g)	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
53¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.05g)	6	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51	50½	50½	M'y 6
105½	73	Beth Stl (12)	46	87½	86⅜	87½	+ ¾
20	18½	Beth Stl pf (1)	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
129½	117	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'y 6
38	23	Blk & Decker (.20g)	2	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ¾
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	5	25½	25	25	
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	5	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	43	43	43	M'y 6
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	16	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
43½	38⅞	Borg-Warner new	29	41⅝	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	Apr 29
23¼	15	Bridgeport B (.60)	13	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	46	45¾	45¾	
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
38⅛	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	24	23½	24	+ ½
53	32⅛	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	36	33⅞	31⅞	31⅞	—2
102¼	66½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	83	82	82	—5½
25¾	32½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.90g)	3	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	*	46	46	46	M'y 1
14½	13	Brunswick Bal	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
25½	16⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	7	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	7	34½	33½	33½	
51¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	26¼	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	8	8	8	M'y 6
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	2	15⅛	15	15	
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	30½	30½	30½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop *& Z	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
33¾	22½	Byers Co	4	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	7	41	40¼	40¼	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y 4
6⅜	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	16	14⅛	14	14	
97⅜	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	7	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+ 1¼
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	5	29	28½	28½	— ½
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	63	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	2	50	50	50	M'y 5
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ½
176½	138	Case (J I)	14	170½	67½	170½	+3⅛
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	10	91⅞	90	91¾	
40	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	162	40¾	40⅛	40¼	+ ½
113⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
47¼	26⅜	Celotex	2	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+1¼
39¼	33	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	34	34	34	M'y 3
12⅝	7½	Cent Fdy	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
41¾	23	Cent R R N J	1	29	29	29	—†
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 1
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	2	12	11½	11½	M'y 5
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	66⅝	66	66	
20⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	5	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
60½	35½	Champ Pap&P (1a)	4	57¼	55⅜	57¼	+ 2¼
48	28	Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	M'y 4
68⅞	56⅝	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	52	58⅞	58½	58¾	
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	7	86	82	82	—3
43¼	23¼	Chi & E Ill	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	M'y 5
15½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	16	15½	15½	+ ½
4	2¾	Chi Gt West	3	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	6	14⅜	14	14	
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y 6
3¼		Chi M St P & P	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	35	29	27⅜	27¾	— ⅜
70½	58⅞	Chi Pneu pf (7½)	9	64⅛	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¾	5½	C R I P 6% pf	1	7	7	7	+ ¾
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	8	8	8	+ ¾
27½	19¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	19¾	19	19¾	— ⅛
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cut Oil	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 5
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	8	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	109½	Chrysler (3½g)	46	117	115¾	115¾	— ¼
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	12	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	7	City Stores	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	30	39¾	38¾	39¼	+2⅛
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	M'y 6
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	5	90	87½	90	+2
170½	1 2½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	161	161	161	—1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	M'y 5
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	14	21⅞	21⅜	21½	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	4	56⅞	56½	56⅞	— ⅜
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	27	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	95	95	95	
39½	31	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	9	34⅜	34¼	34½	+ ½
46⅞	.1	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	116	116	116	M'y 5
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	19	64½	63½	64½	—1½
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	105	105	M'y 5
80¼	63⅜	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	68	67¼	67½	+ ¼
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	108	107½	108	+1¼
21¼	14⅜	Com'l Solv (.60a)	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
4⅛	2½	Com'wlth & Sou	42	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
75⅝	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	54½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	39½	39¼	39¼	
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	16	16	16	M'y 6
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
13¼	8⅜	Con Coal	6	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1g)	49	39	38⅞	38½	— ⅜
108	104	Con Edis pf (5)	1	104⅜	104½	104½	— ¼
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	13	Con Film pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¾
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	44	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅜	6¼	Con R R Cuba pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
1⅜	⅞	Con Text	16	1	⅞	⅞	
37⅜	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	41	35⅞	35⅜	35½	— ¼
37¾	22	Cont Bak A	4	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
109¾	95	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	M'y 6
69⅛	50⅝	Con Can (3)	16	56½	55	55	—1½
25¾	20	Cont Diam F (½g)	6	20¾	20⅜	20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bonds Higher—Curb Buying Selective •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
13 4¼s '47-52	115.5	115.2	115.2
40 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 3⅜s '43-47	106.4	106.4	106.4
1 3⅜s '41-43	106.12	106.12	106.12
7 3¼s '41	106.8	106.8	106.8
25 3¼s '49-52	104.1	104.1	104.1
25 3s '46-48	103.10	103.10	103.10
46 2⅞s '55-60	100.25	100.24	100.24
11 2¾s '45-47	102.	101.29	101.29
11 2¾s '51-54	99.27	99.27	99.27
5 2¾s '56-59	99.24	99.22	99.24
8 2½s '49-53	97.25	97.23	97.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47	102.15	102.14	102.15
2 3s '49	102.2	102.2	102.2
21 3¼s '64	102.23	102.20	102.23

Home Owners' Loan

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
66 3s A'52	101.23	101.20	101.23
25 2¾s '49	100.3	100.	100.3
6 Adams Exp 4s '47	103	102⅝	102⅝
6 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106	105⅞	106
24 Alleghany 5s '44	99⅞	99½	99½
34 Alleghany 5s '49	93	92⅞	93
5 Alleghany 5s '50	85	85	85
24 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64	63⅞	64
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅞	106⅜	106¾
8 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
13 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅜	113	113
7 Am T & T 3¾s '66	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
1 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105½	105½	105½
14 Am T & T 3¼s '61	97¾	97½	97⅝
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	106	105	106
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105	105½
20 Arm Del 4s '57	94½	96¾	97¼
36 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
2 Aarm 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
3 Armstrong C 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
14 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109¼	109	109¼
101 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅝	109⅞	110½
46 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	105	105	105
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	106	106	106
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	102¾	102¾
17 ACL clt 4s '52	95	95	95
30 A C Line 4½s '64	93¼	92¾	93¼
36 A C Line 5s '45	104½	104	104½
1 Rtl & Dan 1st 4s '48	53½	53½	53½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	75	75	75
7 AtRef 5s '37 100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32	
19 B&O rfg 6s '95	98¾	98½	98¾
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	114¼	114	114¼
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	87¼	86¾	87¼
1 B & O 5s '96F	86½	86½	86½
1 B&O 5s 2000D	86¼	86¼	86¼
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	77¼	77	77¼
14 B&O 4s '48	106¾	106⅝	106⅞
9 B&O 5s S W '50	104⅞	104½	104½
5 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117½	117½	117½
38 Beth Stl 4½s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
63 Bet Stl 3¾s '66	95¼	95	95¼
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	84½	83¾	84½
5 Bost&Me 4¾s 'JJ'61	80	80	80
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106½	106	106
4 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Bklyn Gen El 4½s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	24	24	24
2 Bush Term 5s '55	63½	63	63
3 Can Sou 5s '62	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	114¾	114¾	114¾
3 Can Pac 5s '54	108½	108½	108½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	105	105	105
15 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101½	101¾
17 Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94¼	94½
2 Cn C & O 5½s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	20⅜	20½	20⅜
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	32	31	32
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101	101	101
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	99½	99¼	99½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108	108	108
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	69¾	69¼	69¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	87½	87½	87½
1 ChampionP&F 4¾ '50	105½	105½	105½
100 Chesap Corp 5s '47	132¾	132	132
1 ChesCorp 5s '14	116⅛	116¼	116¼
20 C&O 3½s 96 D	97	97	97
10 C& Ohio cn 5s '39	107½	107¼	107½
4 C&O 4½s '92	118⅛	117⅜	118⅛
31 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	97¼	97	97
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57½	57	57½
17 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	116	115	116
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
17 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109¾	109¼	108⅜
1 CB&Q 4s 111 '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105	105	105
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39½	39	39½
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	39	39	39
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	46½	46	46½
16 CM&SP gen 4s '89	58	57⅜	58
3 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	53	52½	53
124 CM&SP&Pac 5s '75	31¼	30¾	31¼
97 CMSP&P ju 5s 2000	10½	10¼	10¼
1 Chi&NW 4¾ '87	30	30	30
44 Chi & NW ct 4¾s'49	20½	19⅜	20
66 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	29¾	29½	29¾
11 Chi & NW 4¾s 2037 C	29¾	29½	29¾
50 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	21½	20	21½
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	19	19	19
73 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	13	12⅞	13
20 C R I & P 4s'8	38½	38½	38½
25 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	21¾	21	21¾
22 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	19½	18¾	19
4 CT Hte & SE rfg 4½s'60	11¾	11¼	11½
1 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	80	80	80
1 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108¼	108¼	108¼
17 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 ChUn Sta 3½s'51	103½	103½	103½
36 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	101⅝	101½	101½
5 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Childs Co 5s'43	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
01 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
1 CinUnTerm 5s'57 C	108½	108½	108½
7 CCC & StL 5s'63 D	105 15-32	105 15-32	105 15-32
21 CCC&StL 4½s'77	96	95⅞	96
6 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	99	99	99
22 CCC&StL 4s'91 WM	95	94	95
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	106	105⅞	106
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Col & So 4½s'80	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Colmbia & So 5s'52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
3 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
34 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101	100¾	101
18 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	106	105½	105¾
65 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	98	97½	97¾
48 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	101⅞	101½	101⅞
1 Con Coal Del 5s'60	69½	69½	69½
7 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104½	104⅛	104½
9 Con Edis 3½s'56	103⅛	103	103
10 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
50 Con Oil 3½s'51	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
13 Consum Pow 3½s'70	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
9 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	105⅛	105	105
4 Consum Pow 3½s'65	103½	103¼	103½
7 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	99	98½	99
1 Container Cor 6s'46	103½	103½	103½
30 Crane Co 3½s '51	99¾	99¼	99⅝
17 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104	104	104
102 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	90¾	91
1 D G & E 5s '51	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 D & R G 4½s '36	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
22 D & R G 4s '36	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
42 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17	17	17
3 Det Ed 5s '62	107½	107½	107½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
8 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109½	109	109¼
5 El Paso NatG 4½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
33 Erie rfg 5s '67	82	81½	82
18 Erie gen 4s '53	81⅞	81½	81½
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	84¼	84⅛	84¼
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	86½	86	86½
5 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	102½	102½	102½
5 Fed L&T Int 5s 42	101½	101½	101½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
14 Fla E Cst 5s 74	15	14⅞	14⅞
2 Fla E Cst 4½s	75	75	75
3 Fond J&G 4s 3t ct	4	4	4
1 Gen Cable 5½s 47	104½	104½	104½
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Gen MotAccept3½s'51	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	100	100	100
14 Goodrich 6s 45	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
11 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104½	104¼	104½
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	100⅛	100	100
20 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117½	117⅛	117½
46 Gt Nor 5s 73	110½	110	110½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104	104	104
27 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	103½	103⅜	103½
27 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	112	111¼	112
91 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107¼	135	137
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
8 Gt Nor 3½s 67	94¼	94	94
1 G Bay W 4½s'56 B	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	97½	97½	97½
1 Gulf St Util 4s 66	101	101	101
5 Hackens Wat 4s 52	106	106	106
11 Hiram Walker 4½s 45	105	105	105
2 Hocky V 4½s 39	115½	115⅝	115½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	91	91	91
3 Hous OilTex 4½s40	102	102	102
8 Hudson Coal 5s62A	48	48	48
17 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119	119	119
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
4 Hud&Man nc 5s 57	30¾	30¼	30¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	104¾	104⅝	104¾
18 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	76	75½	76
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	86½	86⅜	86½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	86¾	86⅜	86¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	82	82	82
2 Ill Cen W 3½s 53	95	95	95
16 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	84⅜	83⅝	84⅜
16 IC & CSL & NO 4½s'63	78¾	78⅜	78⅜
1 Ind Un Ry 5s '65 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104	103½	104
16 Interb R Tr 7s '32	78¼	78	78¼
6 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	77	77	77
30 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28	28	28
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	25¼	25	25
44 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	77	75¼	76⅞
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	75	75	75
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	101⅜	101½	101½
12 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100	100	100
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	14½	14	14½
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	37½	37½	37½
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	77⅜	77⅜
12 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	82	81⅞	82
9 Int Paper 6s '55	98	97¼	98
7 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101½	101½
2 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	83½	83½	83½
5 Int T & T 4½s '52	66¾	66¼	66¾
1 Int T & T 5s '55	70	70	70
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8	8	8
1 Jones & Lau Stl 4½s'61	102½	101⅞	102½
13 K C South 5s '50	92	91½	91¾
19 K C South 3s '50	88¼	88	88
8 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107	107½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42B	55	55	55
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	96½	96⅜	96½
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	74	73½	74
11 Leh Val 1¼s 2003	66¼	66	66¼
20 Leh Val 4s 2003	62¼	61¾	61¾
3 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103	103	103
10 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	103	102⅝	102⅝
1 Long Isl unif 4s '49	103	103	103
7 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118	117¾	118

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	95	94	95
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104	104	104
12 Louis & N 4s '40	106¾	106½	106½
1 Louis &2N 1st 4s 2003	99	99	99
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92	92	92
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
10 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81½	81½	81½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	39⅝	39	39⅝
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
1 Man RR So L 4s '39	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
16 McKees & R 5½s '50	104	103¾	104
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104⅝	104½	104½
13 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅜	108¼	108¼
7 Mil El Ry&L 5s '61 B	102¾	102¼	102½
2 Mil Sparia&NW 4s '47	38½	38	38½
6 M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	16½	16½	16½
1 MSP&SS Marie 6s '46	18½	18½	18½
1 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 49	18½	18½	18½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	79	79	79
43 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	66½	66¼	66½
6 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86⅝	86½	86½
52 Mo Pac 5½s 49	16½	16⅜	16½
31 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	44	43½	44
15 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	44	43½	43¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	40	40	40
31 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21	20⅝	21
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	44	44	44
10 Mo Pac 5s81 F	44	43¾	43¾
1 Mob & O Montg5s47	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Mohawk & M 4s 91	88½	88½	88½
1 Monongah Ry 4s 60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 MonWPaPubS4½s60	102½	102¼	102¼
21 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 Mont Tr 4½s 55 C	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	98	98	98
6 Mor & Es 4½s 55	90	89⅞	89⅞
12 Mutual Fuel G5s47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
34 Natl Steel 4s 65	104¾	104½	104⅞
5 Newark Gas 5s 48	118	118	118
7 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	97¼	97	97
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	97	96¾	97
8 N Or l Term 4s '53	93½	93	93
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	54½	54	54
162 NYC cv 6s '44	121½	119⅜	120⅜
23 NYC rg 5s 2013	97⅞	97½	97½
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	90	89¾	89¾
348 NYC 3½s '52	108⅞	108	108¼
51 NYC 3¾s '46	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90	89¾	89⅞
185 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅞	96¼	96½
3 NY La Sh 3½s '98	92	92	92
100 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	99⅝	100
4 NY Ch&StL 5½s '74A	99¾	99½	99½
40 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	88⅝	88	88⅜
36 NY Ch¾StL 4s '46	104	103⅞	104
30 NY Dock Co 4s '51	62¼	62¼	62⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100	99⅝	100
16 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	98⅛	99⅜	98⅛
17 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	48½	47½	48½
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	46	46	46
12 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	27½	27¼	27¼
1 NY O & W gen 4s'55	19½	19½	19½
1 NY Steam 5s'51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 NY S&W Term 5s'43	100½	100½	100½
3 NY Tel 4½s'39	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
37 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	93	93	93
36 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
1 Nor Pac Cmpg 3½s'51	82½	82½	82½
10 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
31 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
3 Norf & W 4s'96	115	114⅞	115
35 Nor Am Co 5s'61	104	103⅞	104
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	103	103	103
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
32 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	103⅞	103¼	103¾
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s'2047	98½	98½	98½
7 Nor Pac 4s'97	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	74⅝	74¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s'65	104	103¼	104
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	112¾	112¾	112¾
29 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	105¼	105¼	105½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s'40	72½	72½	72½
29 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	97⅞	97	97⅛
5 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	102	101¾	101¾
15 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	105	105	105
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100½	100¼	100½
8 Parmelee T 6s '44	68¼	67	67
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	99⅝	99⅝
7 Pen Oh&D 4½s '81B	109½	109¼	109½
43 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	104¼	103⅜	103¾
5Pen Co 4s '63	102	102	102
1 Pen RR gen 4s '68	116½	116½	116½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106¼	016¼	106¼
1 Pen RR 4s¼'84E	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4 Pen RR 4s '48	111¾	111¼	111¾
41 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅛	99	99⅛
79 Pen RR 3¼s'52	109¼	108⅜	109⅛
3 Pere Marq 4½s'80	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	109	109	109
26 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
17 Pitts Reg C&I 5s '73	31	30½	30½
20 PCC & StL 5s '70A	116	116	116
44 PCC & StL 4½s '77	107	106⅞	107
3 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	61½	61⅛	61½
26 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	27¼	27	27
38 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	118	117⅝	117⅝
4 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	104	104	104
21 Readg 4½s '97 A	107	107	107
22 Rem Rand 4½s'56	108½	107¼	108½
1 Republic Steel5⅛s'54	116½	116½	116½
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97½	97½	97½
18 Republic Steel 4½s'56	98¼	98	98¼
18 Republic Steel 4¼s'56	176½	175	175½
1 Revere Cop&Brass'56	103½	103½	103½
1 Richfield Oil 6s '44	52	52	52
1 Richfld Oil6s'44A ct	50¼	50¼	50¼

(*) ex-dividend; (ft) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109	100	Daytn P&L pf (4½)	60	103⅜	102½	103⅜	+ 1½
13	9⅜	Det & Mac	310	15½	13½	14½	+ 1½
26	20⅛	Det & Mac pf	100	28½	28	28	+2¾
41¼	37¼	Dixie-Vor A (2½)	100	39	39	39	M'y 3
122	116½	Duplan S pf (8)	10	116½	116½	116½	Mar30
115½	112	Dug Lt 1 pf (5)	50	115	114¾	114¾	+ ½
163	150	East Kod pf (6)	10	152	152	152	— 1
114	111	El Auto L pf (7)	210	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Mar29
115½	108¾	Endicott-J pf (5)	30	111	111	111	M'y 6
80	76	Erie & Pitts (3½)	10	76	76	76	M'y 3
5⅜	3¼	Fairbanks Co	300	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	30	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
103	90	Fed Lt&Tr pf (6)	10	90	90	90	M'y 6
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (.70g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr19
128	116½	Food M pf (4½)	60	121	120½	120½	Apr28
135	118	Foster Wheel pf	100	120	120	120	M'y 3
83	67	Frank Sim pf	10	68	68	68	M'y 3
117	109½	Freept Sul pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Apr30
73	51½	Fuller pr pf	40	51½	51½	51½	M'y 3
48½	26	Fuller 2 pf	80	26½	26	26	Apr28
33	23	Gamewell	80	25	24¼	25	+1¼
106¼	100½	Gannett pf (6)	10	102	102	102	
153	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	145½	145½	145½	Apr24
152	136	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	136	136	136	Apr29
64½	52	Gen G&El cv pf	60	54	52	52½	M'y 4
77	69	Gen G&E $8 pf A	10	69	69	69	Apr16
70¾	64½	Gen G&E $7 pf A	10	67½	66	66	Apr 7
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	118	118	118	M'y 6
110	107½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	108	108¾	108¾	Apr27
117½	111	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	111	111	111	M'y 6
88	62¼	Gen Stl Cast pf	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	
115	110½	Gold-Stk Tel (6)	10	114¼	114¼	114¼	M'y 1
96	91¼	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	92	92	92	+ ¾
145½	137⅞	Gt W Sug pf (7)	40	138	137⅞	138	Apr27
64¼	59¾	Green B&W (2½g)	30	60	60	60	Apr27
98	73	Greene Can '31	10	76	76	76	Apr26
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	20	50	50	50	Apr23
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	32	31¾	32	M'y 5
108	104½	Ham Wat pf (6)	160	106	105	105	M'y 6
105	101	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	102	102	102	—1
140	127	Harb Walk pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Apr14
106½	101½	Harb Pf 1 pf (6½)	100	101½	101½	101½	M'y 3
166	148¼	Helme pf (7)	20	140	140	140	M'y 6
135½	127	Herc P pf (6)	30	127	127	127	M'y 4
120½	105¾	Holland F pf (5)	30	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
114¾	110¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	20	110¾	110¾	110¾	Apr28
431	337	Homestk M (12a)	160	359	353	355	+2
72	63	Ill Cent 1 (4)	10	64	64	64	Apr22
197	133½	Inger Rand pf (6)	50	135½	135	135	Apr13
111¼	107¼	Interchem C'p pf (6)	10	109	109	109	+1
111¼	108¾	Int Pr I pf (6)	60	109	109	109	Apr29
10	5⅞	Int Rv C Am	140	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6¼	Int Rv C Am ctf	50	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr28
57½	46	Int Rv C Am pf	10	48½	48½	48½	M'y 6
110	90	Int Silver pf (4k)	30	96	95½	95½	M'y 6
107½

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris Salutes Us With Butterflies and Flowers

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Appliquéd Borders Are New Flowers Are Everywhere

Cut-out Designs of the Print a Typically French Touch Frocks Gay With Blooms and Butterflies

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Despite political disturbances and the fall of the franc, feminine Paris goes merrily on, planning clothes for "The Season," for the polo matches at Bagetelle, for the opening of the great Exposition, for garden parties and river fêtes and all the other festivities that bring joy to the hearts of the populace and shekels to the pockets of the trades people. From the day that the first chestnut blossoms appear on the trees along the boulevards, Paris is "en fête." The long, dull winter is forgotten and happy throngs parade the boulevards and parks, picnic in the Bois and near-by forests and crowd the little river-boats that chug their way to Suresnes and St. Cloud.

The gaily printed frocks vie with flower-beds and window-boxes and the colors which seemed bizarre and exotic when seen in the dressmakers' salons on a dreary February day have become a harmonious note in the spring landscape.

Flowers on Everything

The fact that flowers are very much in the fashion is causing great rejoicing among the women engaged in this industry. If one peers into the windows of the tenements in the poorer districts one will see scores of these workers surrounded by heaps of colored petals which they are deftly twisting into the form of lovely flowers. Even our old concierge devotes her few spare minutes to this kind of "fancy work."

Artificial flowers are being used with great lavishness not only for trimming the wide-brimmed hats and the little, round toques, which are the fashionable headgear, but as an important decoration for afternoon and evening gowns. Shoulder-straps of evening gowns, whole bodices and little bolero jackets, belts and fans are made of the smaller blooms—forget-me-nots, lilies-of-the-valley, rosebuds, violets, primroses and apple-blossoms—and Madame Schiaparelli puts a little nosegay on the back of evening-gloves of lace or muslin. Wreaths of little flowers are mingled in the curls of the evening coiffure and big bunches of large blossoms—roses, dahlias, chrysanthemums, tulips, zinnias and even hydrangeas, adorn the bodices and often the skirts of evening gowns, while a nosegay of flowers of the colors in the design of the material, is tucked into the belt of the printed afternoon frock.

An evening gown which lingers in my memory as one of the loveliest of the season, was of vertical strips of tulle in all the zinnia colors, its crowning glory a big bouquet of zinnias at the side of the waist. Heim is showing a delightful evening gown which has a full skirt of pale orchid-colored tulle with three or four large bows of orchid satin scattered over it and a tight little satin bodice with a long spray of orchids at the waist. The big, fluffy skirts of tulle, net, chiffon or organza, which bid fair to be the favorites for the summer evening frock, seem to "carry" the flower decoration better than those of the slinkier type.

And but rflies! They, too, are definitely "in the news." The credit for this popular form of decoration must be given to Mme. Schiaparelli, who originated the idea, using this lovely, winged insect, both in plain black cellophane and in all the butterfly colors, as trimming for hats, frocks, headdresses and even on the lapels of jackets. She uses materials printed in butterfly designs, fans shaped like butterflies and she even perches a butterfly on the back of a glove or the toe of an evening slipper. One of the most charming and youthful of her summer evening gowns is a "waltz frock" with full skirt reaching not quite to the ankles and a ain, tight bod: , all in pale pink chiffon in a gay butterfly design made over ustling pink taffeta.

In a previous article I have told you of the many amusing designs of the season's printed materials. At Paquin's, the other day, I saw a smart, spring ensemble, consisting of a long beige woolen coat and a short-sleeved frock of black crepe-de-Chine printed in a design which I had not seen before—large, wide-brimmed hats in beige with red and blue ribbons around the crowns. There was a cut-out ruche of the little hats around the neck and sleeves and the skirt was edged with a band of the hats in appliqué. This idea of edging the skirt, neck and sleeves of printed frocks with a cut-out design of the print is typically French and when one realizes that the work is all done by hand one marvels once again at the infinite patience of the little midinette.

The Paquin idea of a light coat over a dark frock is popular in many of the houses. Long, fitted coats of printed linen, cotton and piqué—a white background with bright-colored design—are worn over frocks of black or navy blue. Maggie Rouff slashes these coats at the sides nearly to the waist to show the dark dress underneath. This same designer has created one of the outstanding models of this type of costume in a long, perfectly tailored redingote of heavy white ottoman silk, lined with navy blue crepon and worn with a lovely draped frock of the woolen material.

For the Older Woman

The long, dark-colored coat lined with printed crepe matching the frock that goes with it, has become a "classic," recurring every spring with very little change in style, although several of the houses this season are making a fitted coat in place of that with a loose back. This is always a practical costume for the older woman.

Flaring and pleated irts give a youthful air to frocks of printed silk or crepe. Heim has designed a very useful and attractive little costume in black and white horizontally striped silk which has the skirt and bolero in narrow, box-pleats and a plain bodice with a bright green silk belt tied in long ends at the side. With a little black hat with a touch of green bag and gloves, this is a smart spr costume for any occasion.

The bolero is often used in place of the longer jacket for the printed costume, but the short cape is rarely seen. An exception, however, must be made in the case of Mme. Schiaparelli, who has evolved an ingenious way of turning a jacket into a cape by tucking in its sleeves and tying it around the neck, so that it serves the double purpose of jacket or cape.

Robert Piguet shows bright colored jackets with frocks of printed crepe, as, for example, a short-sleeved frock of black and white crepe with a touch of jade green in the belt, is worn with a short, loose, jade-green cloth jacket. The same designer is also showing tailored jackets and skirts in bright printed crepe with blouses of colored organdie.

Left—Navy and Gold Checked Lamé Is Used by Mme. Schiaparelli for This Useful Little Spring Jacket Designed to Wear With a Navy Blue Frock. Right—Again the Bolero! This Time, in Pink Satin Embroidered in Silver, It Makes a Charming Summer Wrap for the Plain Black Evening Gown With Its Girdle of Pink and Silver Lamé. From Mainbocher. Below—The Full-Skirted Evening Gown Is a Favorite This Summer. Robert Piquet Makes This Attractive Model in Black Tulle With Bodice and Bands of Black Taffeta

Introducing Lace

Fashion Publicity Writer Explains Her Role

By Marjorie Shuler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Do you work to get first prize or because you like what you are doing?"

I lifted surprised eyes at Miss Dora Miller, Paris fashion writer par excellence, who was walking up and down the floor of her New York hotel apartment with the free and easy swing of an Iowa small-town girl. Before I had time to murmur that I had come to get an interview, not to give one, and that I would be pleased, very pleased, if Miss Miller would confine herself to telling me how fashions are created with resounding results for ladies in Dubuque, Iowa, and factory workers in industries from New York city's east side all the way to piece workers out through the country, Miss Miller was speaking again.

For the Pleasure of It

"It seems to me a thoughtless thing to tell every small boy that he may become President of the United States," she said. "The chances are pretty heavily against him and if he feels that he has failed in the big objective, he may not enjoy his work in an office or factory. All through school the same thing goes on. We study for examinations instead of for the pleasure of learning the daily lesson."

"But Miss Miller," I began hesitatingly, "we were going to talk about how Paris originates designs which wipe out whole industries and set up others, how cotton went out and silk came in, and how the cotton people got together and made a superb effort which has resulted in gingham evening dresses and a renaissance of dimity underwear. We were going to talk about what it did to industry when short hair came in and hair pins and hair nets went out."

But Miss Miller was speaking again.

"Success," she said, "does not come in the big moments of prize giving. It comes in the small pleasures of daily achievement."

"All right, you win," said I. But only to myself. As I reached for my pencil and a wad of copy paper Miss Miller was continuing to philosophize.

The Little Things

"We live in too big a rush," she was saying. "In America there is one big mass movement, the most tremendous one in the world. People are too apt to be concerned only with bigness, instead of being satisfied with the little things and increasing them so that they will become big. We are not content with a piano. We must have a 100-piece orchestra. If our little song is right it takes care of itself, it will get the setting which is necessary for it. But we have got to be willing to give."

However, it appeared that Miss Miller was not so far away from her own job as it had appeared, for now she was defining it.

"Publicity is too often confused with advertising," she was saying. "Advertising usually urges a particular product, but publicity ought to be editorial. The only reason why my job has grown is because the lace people of America see it that way and have given me a free hand."

I asked Miss Miller to define her job, but since she wouldn't, here it is so far as I know it. She journeyed by stages of Chautauqua work, newspaper writing, play criticism and war activities from Sac City, Iowa, to Chicago, New York city, to Paris. She liked Paris and decided that she wanted to live there. She began to write fashions and then she got an idea, the idea being lace. Women who cherish heirloom lace for its sheer beauty may not realize the extent to which lace has been "out" the last few years. Miss Miller's job was to bring it "in." So, as the European representative of the Lace League of America and of the United States importers of lace, she began to visit the Paris designers and to send out stories to American newspapers. In a word, she began to make lace such news that she was sending out each month 6000 stories and photographs. One of the interesting results is that for the first time in its history the Literary Digest set out to get a story on an industry, to tell about lace, not because it is lovely or even because it is the fashion, but because it has become news.

Service to Editors

Miss Miller was now going on to tell how she applies her philosophy about work to her own job. If fashion editors all over the country were to have confidence in her, she reasoned, it must be because she gave service to them, not just to her employers. So Miss Miller's stories from Paris tell all about the collections, even when there is not an inch of lace on a single frock. But—and here is the inducement to designers to use the product of her employers—she does not accept a sketch or photograph unless lace is used on it.

"One thing that is wrong with most publicity and almost all advertising," she said, "is that the writer asks what will my people get out of this, instead of thinking what service can I give whether it means a penny for my people or not."

The biggest story of the lace industry last year was an accident. It happened this way. Always before Miss Miller sails back to Paris after a visit to the United States, the lace men give her a luncheon. Last winter the luncheon went on and on. Miss Miller, sailing the next day, had lots of things to do, and, she reasoned, so had the men who were giving the party. So instead of a speech she said one sentence, which she intended as a jovial exit line.

"You want to know what Paris is doing," she said, "well I will tell you what it is not doing. It is not making lace umbrellas and lace raincoats."

When Miss Miller came back in the summer one of the important designers telephoned her and said, "I've got it."

"Got what?" said Miss Miller.

"Got what you wanted," replied the designer.

"I want lots of things," retorted Miss Miller.

"I have," said the designer, "a lace umbrella and a lace raincoat."

And he had—a trick of processing had worked the miracle. Even the holes were waterproof and the most static thing in woman's wear had been revolutionized.

But I had another question and I asked, "What will this do to the manufacturers of rubber?"

The same thing, answered Miss Miller, that happened when buggies went out and automobiles came in. They will seek new ways to use their product, new ways which will add as much beauty and interest as lace will on rainy days.

Other Uses

Lace is being produced for upholstery, too, thick, plushy, colorful lace. And the use of lace means something to the home dressmaker, because its elasticity means that she does not have to fit it as perfectly as a close-meshed fabric.

"All of these things have been possible always," said Miss Miller, "but they waited until some one had the idea to use them."

Miss Miller has picked up more philosophy as she has gone from Sac City to Paris. And she mentioned it as I was leaving.

"I found that Chicago was just another Sac City," she said, "made up of the same kind of persons as the 2500 population of my own home town. And New York city was another Chicago and Paris another New York city, another Sac City, so to speak, with the same friendliness, the same habits, the same attitudes. There is no difference between the people of the little town and the big town, no difference between the people of different countries, different races. The great tragedy is that we are apt to believe that honesty, decency, generosity are confined to our locality, our country. Honesty, decency, generosity are qualities which belong to all people wherever they may live. And the only way of preventing competition and war is to understand this. If we take kindness with us we will meet it wherever we go in the world, while if we take suspicion and criticism that is what will come back to us. People will give back to you just what you offer to them. I believe this from the bottom of my heart."

Paging All Gardeners: Seed-Packet Time Is Here!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDENING

Gardening with annuals is always an exciting occupation as there is such a wide variety of flowers with different colors and contours from which to make the right selection for the right places. The ideal garden requires, of course, both perennials and annuals. Combined with perennials, annuals of soft colors give the finishing touches to the garden picture, whereas the bright colors are splendid to create rich accents. Annuals used by themselves give a delightful sketchy appearance to a bed or border.

The gardener demands quite a bit of the annuals—they must be heat and drought resistant, they must be decorative in the garden and also useful as cut flowers. It is possible today to get varieties that combine all these qualities. Among the newer annuals that are worth a try in this year's garden is the new cornflower, jubilee gem. The plants are dwarf and bushy and studded with double blue flowers. The stems are not too short for picking and the plants are the right size for edging or massing. To have a long period of bloom from these delightful little flowers the old flowers must be snipped off. This dwarf cornflower or bachelor's button has been developed by an English seedsman and has been on the market only about two years.

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Another new annual of merit is the zinnia—Star Dust—a rich deep golden yellow. It makes a good cut flower. The plants are bushy and attractive and begin to flower early from seed.

The new larkspur—White King—has tall glistening white spikes of flowers and is most desirable both for garden effect and for cut flowers. The seeds of this larkspur should be sown early in the place where it is to grow as larkspur does not transplant satisfactorily.

Two important reasons for the popularity of the annuals are, first, the short time in which gay massed blooms may be achieved, and secondly, the low cost of the seeds. In selecting the seeds of annuals two points should be stressed—flowers must be provided at the earliest possible date, and there must be an unbroken succession of blooms until the end of the season. The first point depends upon a selection of quick-growing varieties; the second point requires a selection of those that will give a showy display for a considerable length of time.

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Varieties of annuals that may be sown outdoors as soon as the soil can be prepared include ageratum, alyssum, calendula, clarkia, larkspur, linum, marigold, poppy and scabiosa. When danger of frost is past it is time to sow asters, lupines, nasturtiums, and petunias. Balsam, strawflowers, celosia and cosmos should wait until the nights become balmy. Most annuals require a sunny location and do better in a moderately fertile soil than in an excessively rich one. Poppy, larkspur and linum do not like to be transplanted.

L. S. M.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Idaho Prune Sandwich Loaf

Sift together
2½ cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup ground chocolate
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Add
½ cup raisins
½ cup chopped nut meats
1 cup chopped cooked prunes
1 cup sour milk. Beat well
1 egg.
Combine with other ingredients. Add last
1 tablespoon melted shortening. Pour into well greased loaf bread pan. Bake at 350° F. for one hour. When cold, slice thin, spread with butter, and make into sandwiches.

Bacon Corn Meal Pancakes

Put into a bowl
1 cup corn meal. Pour over it
1 cup boiling water. Mix well, and let stand a few minutes. Add
1 egg
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon brown sugar
2 cups buttermilk
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little boiling water. Add enough flour to make quite a thin batter.
Cut bacon in small pieces and put on griddle, cooking until partly done on one side, then turning over. Now put a large tablespoon of the batter over each piece of bacon. Let both cook together, then turn pancake over on other side and bake. The bacon is thus cooked with the pancake, and both are delicious. Serve hot with sirup.

Corn Fondu

Mix together, in the order given,
1 cup milk
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup canned corn
1 cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon melted butter
½ teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon pepper. Separate
3 eggs. Add yolks well beaten and fold in the beaten egg whites last. Bake until firm in a moderate oven (350° F.).

(Mrs.) R. V. J.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

'As I Sit and Sew'

At home the house is sweet and still.
The clock, with small recurring chime,
Marks off the hours. Upon the sill
A tea rose blooms. The rim of rime

At the pane's edge, gives hint of cold
Beyond, that sweeps the shining snow;
Within, secure, the walls enfold
Warm silence, as I sit and sew.

I know that as the day grows late,
This poised repose will be no more;
And I shall mend the fire and wait
For children's voices at the door.

But now, at home, what space is spent
In peace, alone. Oh, precious boon—
The quiet house, the deep content,
Upon a winter's afternoon!

Margaret Ashmun

'I Like My Home'

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

El Cajon, Calif.

Our friends gasped when they beheld the house we were moving into. They said we could never stand it, we could never put up with the inconveniences of country life, that the house was a mere shack. However, they always conceded the fact that the lovely views of green fields, rolling hills, and beautiful sunsets were wonderful.

So, building on the loveliness at hand we never let their discouraging words dishearten us, for we knew our home was wherever we were, and we could make the little place lovely and homey.

We all set to work. The floor space of the new home was a third of the size of the house we were leaving, so our job was to measure the wall space and then the furniture we would need and plan to place it where it would be most useful and harmonious. All extra furniture was sold advantageously.

With a great deal of scrubbing, painting, and rearranging we were finally moved in and the funny little shack was transformed into a lovely little home, and the five of us have found a peace and joy never before known.

It is such fun putting a picture here and a tapestry there, sometimes to cover a bad spot in the rough walls, to be sure, but always to beautify.

The kitchen and its cupboards were without doors and, since they were in direct view of the dining corner, the contents of those cupboards needed concealing.

At a five 'n' ten cent store I purchased three small curtain rods costing five cents each and green curtain material at 10 cents a yard; in no time at all I had curtains and rods ready to place over those unsightly cupboards. How it dressed up my little workshop! In order to spare the curtains near the sink from splash and stain they had to be hung out of harm's way while I worked. I managed this by placing two finishing nails, about two feet apart, on the wall near by where the colorful things look almost like a planned decoration. On leaving the kitchen it takes only a moment to replace the curtains leaving all neat and tidy.

We left the upper dish cupboards doorless. I painted the inside of them an orange color which matches perfectly a block in my linoleum. In these cupboards I have arranged my better china, bearing in mind symmetry and color to make an harmonious whole.

Because the house is so small and inclined to be dark, we chose bright colors in our decoration plan. The linoleum is a lovely combination of orange, green, red and gray, and since both the bath and kitchen open off the main room we felt it would be less startling to have them painted in green and to match another of the blocks in the linoleum. And the same orange used in the kitchen is carried into the bath. Here the curtains are of the same pattern as those in the kitchen, but orange in color instead of green.

The rest of the house is an "L" shaped unit with sleeping quarters in one wing. The only change we made there was to paint the ceiling light cream and the floor a neutral brown. The ceiling adds to the cheerfulness and light of the room.

In order to furnish sleeping quarters for our children we purchased material for a nominal sum and my husband built a double-decker bunk for the boys. What delight they have in it, too!

The rest of the porch makes a spacious laundry and has a partitioned corner set-off for a shower.

The joy and contentment felt by the whole family is best expressed in a tiny essay titled "Our Home," written by our eight-year-old son for a school assignment. In it he says: "My house is made of wood. It has a tar paper roof. It has four rooms. There are five people in our family. Our house is painted white. I like my house."

F. R. B.

Hurry-Up Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes, when a hundred and one minor incidents take mother's time and attention, it happens that the dinner hour gets very near with no pie, pudding or other dessert made, and perhaps an extra man due for dinner. For a quickly made dessert that the men are almost sure to like, try plain fritters with sirup.

Plain Fritters

Beat
1 egg and stir in
½ cup milk
⅛ teaspoon salt
1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder. Dip up in tablespoonfuls and fry in deep fat, being sure to allow time enough for them to get done to the center. Serve hot with brown sugar sirup, or better still with maple sirup. Serves 4 or 5 people, depending somewhat on the "fritter capacity" of those hungry menfolk.

This is a favorite with my family, and is so quickly made when unexpected guests arrive.

Five-Minute Dessert

Put
5 or 6 vanilla wafers in a dessert bowl and slice
½ banana over them. Sprinkle generously with
Salted peanuts, topping with
Whipped cream.

All housewives have, without doubt, had the problem of the waste of the many crumbs left in the bottom of a jar of oatmeal cookies or hermits. I use these in another hurry-up dessert.

Delicious Crumb-Whip

Whip cream and fold the crumbs in it until a stiff mixture is formed. Then chop bananas, or other fruit, and fold into the mixture. Heap this into dessert dishes and put a spoonful of whipped cream on top of each serving. This makes a delicious dessert. The addition of nutmeats will add to the taste of the dessert.

Peach Porcupines

Drain the sirup from
1 can of peach halves. Crush
1 dozen macaroons on a piece of clean paper and dip the peach halves in the crumbled macaroons. Place a half peach rolled in macaroons in the bottom of a sherbet glass; fill the center with whipped cream, and place another peach half on top. Pour a little sirup into the glass and decorate with whipped cream and a cherry.

Chocolate Whipped Cream Dessert

Cook together in the top of a double boiler
1 pint milk,
4 tablespoons sugar and
2 squares of bitter chocolate (cut up) until chocolate is dissolved, stirring frequently. Stir in
2 tablespoons cornstarch dissolved in
⅓ cupful of water or milk, and cook until it thickens. Set aside to cool. Just before serving, beat up the chocolate mixture with a spoon and fold in
1 cup whipped cream sweetened with
2 tablespoons confectioners' sugar and flavored with
½ teaspoon vanilla. Served in sherbet glasses this makes a most delicious and attractive dessert.

(Mrs.) L. C.

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Borah Promises Fresh Exposé Of Fascist Activity

(Continued From Page 1)

Senator Borah would not permit any doubts as to the cause of what he described as the "greatest mass massacre" in modern times.

The Franco insurgent forces have denied that they destroyed the "holy city of the Basques" despite eyewitness accounts of airplane bombings and machine-gunnings from the governmental side.

Insurgent statements first denied any airplanes were aloft on the day Guernica was destroyed, and later modified this to admit Guernica was bombed, but not sufficiently to wipe out the town and its defenseless inhabitants.

International repercussions have followed the bombing for the press in Germany has denounced the London Times, which printed the original news, along with the New York Times, declaring the destruction was carried through by German-built airplanes. Corroborations and denials have followed.

Senator Borah sweeps these aside. To his mind there is no doubt of the "mass massacre" and of its fascist sponsorship.

Departing from his usual custom, and reading his speech yesterday, Senator Borah showed the oratorical power for which he is celebrated, as he denounced the destruction of Ethiopian natives by Italy in retaliation for the attack on Marshal Graziana, and then turned to the story of Guernica.

Fascist Masterpiece

"Here fascism presents to the world its masterpiece," he told the Senate. "It has hung upon the wall of civilization a painting that will never come down—never fade out of the memories of men. So long as men and women may be interested in searching out from the pages of history outstanding acts of cruelty and instances of needless destruction of human life they will linger longest and with the greatest horror over the savage story of the fascist war in Spain.

"It remained for the Fascist warfare to select out the deadliest weapons which the ingenuity of man has contrived and to show to the world how thorough and effective these weapons are when used for the destruction of women and children." Senator Borah continued, "No language can describe the scene at Guernica and Guernica was not a single instance, it was simply a culmination of a long line of unspeakable atrocities.

"It was not a military maneuver. The city was a long distance from the battle line. The attack had no legitimate military objective. An unarmed, non-combatant city was singled out for the most revolting massacre of modern times. It was Fascist strategy."

Both Work Subtly

"I doubt very much if we are fully aware of the insidious, subtle effort being put forth in this country by the advocates of that theory of government called fascism," he said. "It has far more supporters in this country than communism and they are much more active and much more adroit in the manner in which they are accomplishing their end.

"They work in wholly different ways and by widely different methods from communists. Both are the avowed enemies of democracy, both would destroy individual liberty, both would establish in its place abject economic and political serfdom. There can be no compromise between democracy and either of these systems."

In an eloquent peroration, Senator Borah linked Fascism with Communism as equally opposed to "every vital liberty and every right and privilege of the average man or woman." He concluded, "With conditions in other lands we can have little to say. But their systems should not be permitted to introduce themselves into this country without full knowledge of all the facts.

"From time to time," he promised, "the facts will be given."

New Fighting Reported In Barcelona Revolt

CERBERE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, May 7 (AP)—Border advices reported today that new fighting had broken out inn Barcelona between rebellious anarchists and the Catalan government's forces, with casualties in "certain districts."

Street fighting in the "civil war within a civil war" spread to Barcelona's suburbs, the meager advices said.

Business was paralyzed transportation was tied up, and even grocery stores were closed, the reports related.

The outbreak was said to be "less violent," however, than the struggles of Tuesday and Wednesday, when the autonomous Catalan administration, allied with the Madrid-Valencia republican government against the insurgents, tried to oust anarchists from positions of authority in sections of Catalonia.

British Coal

(Continued from Page 1)

an annual income of about £350,000 from their rights. Other important owners are:

Duke of Hamilton	£114,000
Marquis of Bute	109,000
Viscount Tredegar	74,000
Duke of Northumberland	69,000
Earl of Dunraven	59,000

Indorsed by Parties

"Nationalization" and "rationalization" of the coal industry have been thorny problems for governments in Britain for 18 years. The findings of the Sankey Commission of 1919 in favor of national ownership of coal have been subsequently endorsed by the Liberal Party, in a report of 1924, by the Labor Party in official statements of policy, by certain portions of the Conservative Party, by the Samuel Commission of 1925, and, in part, by almost all subsequent responsible organizations.

Somehow no one has ever managed to get down to the problem. So many interests seemed to be involved.

That the great barrier to reorganization of the industry, whether under the term "nationalization" or "rationalization," has been the fact of private ownership of coal royalties was heavily stressed in 1933 by a rather plaintive report of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, which had been founded in 1930, to take charge of reorganization problems.

This report was interspersed with such cross-heads as "Our Opening Move . . . Disappointing Result," and "Uncertainty of Our Position" and "The Royalties Problem."

More Than Amalgamation

Speaking of its own origins the commission stated that the Royal Commission of 1925 had contemplated something more than the formation of an authority to coerce the colliery owners into amalgamation.

"The Royal Commission recommended that coal royalties should be nationalized," the report adds, "and in 1930 the Government said that they intended without delay to ask Parliament to pass such a measure. That the State should have the powers of a lessor over the whole industry seems to have been regarded by both as an integral part of the plan of stimulating reorganization from outside.

"But," the report of the Reorganization Commission continues, "royalties have not been nationalized. The vast powers that would be possessed by a universal lessor cannot be called in aid."

Referring to the commission's difficulties the report declares that coal owners were apt to regard it as "a temporary inconvenience which need not be taken seriously."

The Mining Association later invited the commission to "recognize that our task both mischievous and impossible, and to make representations to the Government accordingly."

The Report's Conclusion

Recommending mergers of collieries without complete nationalization of the industry, the report concluded:

"Even if those structural changes were made the present system of mineral ownership would stand in the way of effective and lasting reorganization. This weakens incentive to face the difficulties of making them. 'What,' we are asked, 'is the use of doing all these troublesome things to eliminate waste, secure planned development, and get rid of superfluous units, so long as so much still depends on the accident of mineral ownership, and our plans may always be stultified by the opening or reopening of mines without regard to corporate efficiency or national need?' We can only answer this question by saying that Parliament will presumably remove sooner or later—whether by nationalization or some less sweeping reform—an impediment that so seriously obstructs the fulfillment of its policy."

Air Traffic Gains For March Noted In Roper's Report

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Amid the excitement of sending aides to Lakehurst, N. J., to investigate the Hindenburg disaster, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, announced today that scheduled heavier-than-air lines operating in continental United States carried 74,972 passengers in March compared with 70,926 in the same month of last year. He said 20 companies were operating during both periods.

Domestic air lines flew 5,485,569 miles during the month as compared with 4,859,887 last year. They carried 580,602 pounds of express as compared with 535,736 last year. A total of 34,583,708 passenger miles were flown during March, almost 3,000,000 more than the 31,729,889 passenger miles flown in March, 1936.

Roosevelt Gains Friend on Court In Senator Berry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—President Roosevelt has won another certain vote for his judiciary reorganization proposal, and a thick-and-thin supporter of New Deal policies, in the appointment of Maj. George L. Berry to the Senate to succeed the late Nathan L. Bachman (D) of Tennessee.

The appointment of Major Berry, who is federal industrial co-ordinator, as well as organizer of the so-called Labor's Non-partisan League, which supported Mr. Roosevelt in the election, was made by Gov. Gordon Browning. The term lasts to 1943.

Major Berry has risen to prominence by joint activity in the field of politics and organized labor, and his chief feature, as Washington has known it in recent years, was an ardent, uncompromising devotion to the New Deal cause, which he materially assisted by lining up the labor union vote.

There have been few occasions in the past 12 months in which Mr. Roosevelt participated in any public argument in which Major Berry has not issued a statement sooner or later supporting his leader. In this undertaking he spoke either from his rather pretentious title of "federal industrial co-ordinator," which was a relic of the old NRA days, or as leader of the so-called "Non-Partisan" League which never seemed at all nonpartisan in anything but name. As a reward for this devotion Major Berry has now been elevated to Senator, as political Washington sees it, and the New Deal gains a supporter likely to vote with undeviating loyalty upon its side.

Major Berry has been successful at many points in his public life, although he was defeated for the Governorship of Tennessee in 1914 by a few votes. He has been head of the International Printing Pressmen's Union since 1907, and for long an official in the American Federation of Labor. Serving in the World War, he later helped found the American Legion and became the first national vice commander. He has been delegate to innumerable labor and industrial conventions at home and abroad and nearly every President since the war has found some job for him as liason man with conservative labor, or member of an industrial commission.

Major Berry was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1882, and started as printer's devil in Jackson, Mississippi, at eight. Since emergence as a public figure Major Berry has recently been leading the fight for the President's Supreme Court plan.

With another vote for the court in Congress, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, also today pointed to recent elections as proof of continued popular Roosevelt support.

Alfred J. Elliot in the Tenth Congressional District of California, running on a pro-Roosevelt platform, has just defeated his Republican candidate, despite a split Democratic vote, Mr. Farley pointed out.

Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

safeguards, they may be subjected to taxes from which Egyptians are exempt. In particular, they wanted to insert provisions in the treaty under negotiation here to make it impossible for foreign businesses to be penalized for the benefit of Egyptian ones.

At present practically the whole of the commerce of Egypt is in the hands of 200,000 foreign residents. France, for instance, has some 25,000 citizens in Egypt owning businesses and other property which they claim to be worth about £225,000,000. If Egypt were to follow the example of Turkey, the greater part of this would soon pass into the hands of Egyptian nationals.

Even under the existing regime, allegations are heard that foreigners have been picked out for special treatment whenever possible. It is declared, for example, that in valuations for purposes of the land tax, foreigners are frequently overassessed. Egyptians deny this. If there were an arbitral body to which disputes could be referred, the situation would in the opinion of many delegates be greatly eased. The Mixed Court is suggested as a suitable body for this purpose.

Premier Nahas Pasha, however, has given specific pledges that no discrimination will be practiced—not only during the transitory period of 12 years but afterward. In the case of educational, medical and charitable establishments in charge of American, British and French interests the pledge takes the form of an exchange of letters attached as an annex to the main convention which will be signed Saturday.

It is stated that an alien representative will sign on behalf of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. But it is pointed out this does not involve any general recognition of Italian claims, although presumably it commits Egypt on this issue.

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‡Rex	May 8	Gibraltar	May 14	May 7, 8:00 pm	May 8, 9:00 am
▲Pres. Roosevelt	May 12	Queenstown	May 20	May 11, 8:00 pm	May 12, 8:00 am
*Aquitania	May 12	Cherbourg	May 18	May 11, 8:00 pm	May 12, 8:00 am
†Hamburg	May 12	Cobh	May 19	May 12, 1:00 pm	May 12, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	May 14	Plymouth	May 20	May 13, 8:00 pm	May 14, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Empress of Japan	Victoria	May 15	May 10, 4:00 pm	May 10, 8:00 pm
‡Pres. Wilson	San Francisco	May 15	May 10, 4:00 pm	May 10, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

DARIEN, Conn.—Spacious 10-room home, six acres; excellent location; fine old trees; shrubbery surrounding house; 10 minutes from station; sacrifice quick sale. PHILIP NIVEN.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Historic home, charming, near water $700 season; summer cottage overlooking harbor, boating, $1000; delightful; others. CHARLES H. ROBINSON, Real Estate, 157 Pleasant St., Marblehead, Tel. 2129-W.

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Beautiful new two-family brick house and garage; all modern improvements; ideal location; open for inspection. Apts. to rent.
DURANTE REALTY
6914 Fourth Avenue SHore Road 8-6700

Homes and Cottages For Rent and Sale
71 Lincoln St., Tel. 0787
G. A. Cole
Hingham, Mass. Summer Homes

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful large airy room, 3rd floor, 4 windows; small room, 2nd floor; piazza, lawns, shade trees; best home cooking; reasonable rates for summer. Long 9034.

OVERLOOKING Hingham Harbor — Airy rooms by day, week or month; meals if desired; swimming, yachting, tennis, very near; easy commuting distance from Boston. MRS. GRACE G. PALMER, 32 Otis St., Hingham, Mass. Hing. 0668.

YONKERS, N. Y. (suburbs)—40 minutes N.Y.C.; room and board for couple; private home. Write Box S-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE single, front room, woman; desirable location, 36th St. and Fifth Ave.; only roomer. Mu. 4-3284, evenings, or write Box C-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Attractive room with view of Fenway; prefer business woman and Christian Scientist. 104 Hemenway St., Suite 9. Tel. Com. 2662.

BOSTON—For particular women, large sunny room in Back Bay, within walking distance of downtown; elevator. Call Com. 8791.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Newly turn. guest house, 2 large rooms, private baths; $12-$15; single room $7. 118 Marlboro St. Com. 9898.

BOSTON—Pleasant single room; cool and comfortably furnished. Opposite The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Real home atmosphere—beautiful sunny rooms, private bath, large porches, garage; breakfast optional—Koestle, 136 Rich Ave., OAKWOOD 3359

N. Y. C., 1 W. 68th St. (Apt. 6-W)—Single rooms, reasonable; transients; kitchen privileges; ladies only; French spoken; opposite church and park.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (92nd)—Distinctive, new, bright; Early American furniture, elevator, privileges; $7 to $10. RI. 9-1143.

LARGE, sunny, attractive room; furnished or unfurnished; view on Stuyvesant Park; gentleman. Stuyvesant 9-5517, 239 E. 17, N. Y. C.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome. Tourist rate Un. 4-5242 I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C.—Why live within four walls? Enjoy sociable harmonious atmosphere, river breezes; $4.50-$8.50. 301 West 106th St. Academy 4-8722.

N. Y. C., 201 West 103rd St., Apt. 5-E—Single and double; convenient transportation; elevator apartment. Reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st St. (Broadway)—Attractive single, private bath, beautiful view, very cool, bright. DAVIS.

N. Y. C., 511 W. 112th St.—Desirable top floor studio, opposite church; refined; privileges. CA. 8-7938 (Apt. 22).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Copy Writer

Men's clothing and furnishings; 3 years' experience in N. Y. C. and Pittsburgh; recently copy chief for 6A. N. Y. C. agency; age 34, married. Write Box B-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOTEL—Experienced front-back office; middle aged—good personality—affable, dependable, prefer mountains, season or permanent, low salary, available now, typist, J. A. Lord, 342 West 71 St., New York City.

MAN—43, single, reliable, handy with tools, shop, factory; go anywhere. Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE woman wishes summer position as automobile driver; many years' experience; tutoring English. Box K-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Colored woman desires day's work or laundry to take home; excellent references. Edgecombe 4-9822.

REFINED, capable woman wishes position as home or traveling companion, can drive car; refs. given. Phone Dedham 2256., Mass.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, thoroughly experienced law, insurance, electrical engineering, etc.; splendid references. Write Box L-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, will give services month of August at summer resort hotel, for board and part salary. K-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food, and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write, MRS. M. L. OLNEY, 52 High St., Springfield, Mass.

VACATION IN MAINE!—On Lake Cobbossecontee: comfort, quiet, rest! Modern conveniences, home cooked food; nearby golf and dancing; $20 weekly. For information and reservations address Mrs. Ella Taylor, Winthrop, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES

CONNECTICUT—Summer rental, 39 miles from N. Y. Comfortably furnished living rooms, 2 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 baths, lavatory, garage, flower and vegetable garden. Write Box C-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOR RENT—Furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, sunporch, all conveniences; garage; 5 acres woodland, private picnic ground; train 1½ hours Chambers St.; buses N. Y. C. pass hourly; 6 miles Christian Science church; $225 per season June 15 to Sept. 15 or longer if desired at proportionate rate. Medlicott, Orangeburgh Rd., Pearl River, N. Y.

HINGHAM, MASS.
Furnished modernized Colonial home, spacious lawns, gardens, beautiful trees; large living quarters, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, downstairs toilet; available to desirable tenant from June through September. Tel. Hing. 0408.

OLD LYME, Conn.—To rent for season, owner's home overlooking the Sound; completely furnished, 8 rooms, porches, 2 fireplaces, 2 baths. Box F-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAINE
SOUTHWEST HARBOR
Facing the ocean, beautifully and completely furnished, 12 rooms, 5 baths, screened and glassed in porches; 3-car garage; exclusive section; 20 mins. to Bar Harbor; open for inspection. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Tel. Ken. 4033.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
10-Room Modern House (Madison, N. H. facing Chocorua and Presidential ranges; 30 acres, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms, bath; electric range, oil burner, fireplaces; fully furnished; Summer rental. Furnished bungalow, 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, living room; electric hot water, fireplace, radio, grand piano; summer rental. FREDERIC WARREN, 169 E. 78 St., N. Y. C. REgent 4-8226.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., Dorchester, Mass. Col 1206.

WANTED

WOULD like to find a home in the country for one year old female cat; housebroken; beautiful black silky fur. E. F. HUBERT, 665 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO. 110 W. 34th St. New York City, Room 503 Chick. 4-4408

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 1-1127. We go anywhere.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ..... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/- Resident proprietors

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 4 Ardmore Road.

BOOKBINDING

BRIGHTON, 29 Castle Street—Bookbinding all descriptions; especially periodicals. E. M. GRAHAM.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

PEACEHAVEN, Sussex—Well-built detached house, six rooms, ground 50x100 feet; near sea; price moderate. Apply Allen's Domestic Stores, Moorfield Road, Orpington. Phone 201.

TORQUAY, Devon.—Bungalow residence, central heating, uninterrupted view, convenient for sea and town, large garden, garage. Apply Carter Vaucluse, Lincombe Drive.

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — To let, furnished, charming detached house, 2 sitting, 4 bed rooms, every comfort and convenience; garage. Box W-27, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE off Sandbanks Road — New, well-built modern bungalows; 4 rooms and kitchenette; hall 87 sq. ft., heated radiator from boiler; also Ascot water heater, bathroom, separate lavatory, service cupboards; nice garden. THOMPSON, 8 Salterns Court, Lilliput, Dorset.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected, tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds; competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, Insurance Consultants, 6 Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

OPTICIANS

PINNER, MIDDX.—Donald Banks, F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., Consulting Optician, 24 Bridge Street, Pinner 53.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH—Mrs. Villa, Crowstone, Marina Drive, Parkstone; garage; 100 yds. harbour, convenient beach, golf, sailing clubs, churches. Parkstone 810.

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min. sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

Downs View—Park Avenue
EASTBOURNE
Retired Nurse receives those requiring care and rest or permanent guests, near golf course, SUSSEX DOWNS and buses.

KENT—Charming 16th century farm house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath h. and c., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ gns. weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 227.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern house; glorious views, central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests. Terms 2½ Gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Rd.

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 4$/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

HERTS.—Domestic help needed, must be responsible and capable of running home; man or woman. BLACKHURST, Flowers Farm, Redbourn, St. Albans.

SURBITON, Surrey—Reliable resident maid needed, good home; please write. Box W-714, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

CAFE, confidential position required locally; experienced cash desk, counter, waitress; could take charge. Little, Meadowsweet, Arley Rd., PARKSTONE, Dorset.

GENTLEWOMAN trained and experienced in care of children, also experienced in housekeeping, seeks responsible and interesting position. Box W-713—BCM/CSM, London.

OXFORD woman graduate with 20 years' organizing and teaching experience desires educational work in North Middlesex or South Herts, district; languages and music a speciality. Box W-722, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Accommodation for visitors, detached house furnished on modern lines; convenient town and station, 3 Salisbury Villas. Telephone 2390.

LONDON, Richmond—Divan sitting-rooms; meals optional; select locality; near Christian Science church. MRS. ALLEN, 43 Halford Rd.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, 9, A Oxon "Restneath," Glen Rd. Tel. 1184

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Competent daily cook general; take entire charge small flat. Butler 233 Bristol Rd., Edgbaston

WINDOW CLEANERS

BRIGHTON and HOVE (92 North St., Brighton). County Window Cleaning Co., Ltd.; all men fully insured. Tel. Brighton 4423.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Lushus TABLE JELLIES Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices
Lovell & Co Telephone 463 LIMITED ESTAB. 1879 Guernsey
79 & 81 SMITH STREET,
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents
Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE Agents
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

A. B. ROBERTS' (Phone 2759)
Groceries. Provisions. Confectionery.
Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Post Office Stores
Goldington Green
Bedford

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• GET A KENDALL UMBRELLA AND KENDELLA RAINCOAT..
105, High St., Bedford, and 34, Abingdon St., Northampton

Let our BREAD introduce our firm to your household. It is Bedford's best and made in many varieties. We feel sure that our other specialties, Butter, Bacon and Groceries will follow.
Try our restaurant for luncheons and teas.
Dudeney & Johnston Ltd.
HIGH STREET, BEDFORD PHONE 3222

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD
PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

FOR ALL THINGS MUSICAL
Miller's
TEL. 2233
THE MUS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD

Willis & Sons

The only Firm in the City manufacturing Bread with this process

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom

Phone 45978 for a sample to the

SUNSHINE BAKERY

388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

For GOWNS, Millinery, and General Drapery

Try

S. G. BASS

63 Quarrington Road, Horfield

Telephone 44836

Also at 334 Gloucester Road

COLLIS & CO.

75 CASTLE STREET, BRISTOL 1

Ladies' Department

COATS
COSTUMES Phone 23971
FROCKS

Gentlemen's Department

SUITS TO MEASURE
SPORTS COATS and FLANNEL TROUSERS
RAINCOATS

For—HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

Try A. W. FERRIS

Etloe Road

WESTBURY PARK

Speciality: TEL. 36691

Wiltshire Bacon, and English Cheddar Cheese.

Telephone Fishponds 831

Page Park Stores

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Grocer and Provision Merchant

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Woollies for Cruising and Sportswear

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Ladies' Hatter and Outfitter

Brooks of Bristol

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A. E. PERRY

For FOOTWEAR of Every Description

GRENSON for Men's Wear

Nell Gwynne, Ladies' Wear

Tel: Fishponds 309 — 5 BROAD STREET STAPLE HILL

Marsh's

CIVIL, SPORTING and LADIES' TAILORS

Every Garment Made on These Premises

86, 90, 92 and 92a Whiteladies Rd. Clifton

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe

AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER

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VANISHING CREAM

Tubes 6d, Jars 1/3 and 10½d.

Superior cleansing Face Cream From all Chemists and

Strodonia

Strode Cosh & Penfold

7 Addresses in Bristol

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THE WORLD'S BEST WISHES TO THEIR MAJESTIES

QUALITY REIGNS SUPREME

and for the very best quality in

GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
COOKED MEATS

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W. VALE & CO. LTD.

93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

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High Class Launderers Dyeing and Cleaning

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"The County's Own Cheese"

The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.

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(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

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BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd

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BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

SILVER. JEWELLERY. LEATHER. GLASS

SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES

Reliable Repairs

MEADERS LTD

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Grocers and Provision Merchants

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We deliver anywhere!

SERVICE QUALITY CIVILITY SATISFACTION CLEANLINESS

FIVE WAYS TO Success

BURTWELL & SONS

High Class

BUTCHERS

FIVE WAYS

217 Charminster Road, Bournemouth.

SEE ALLEN'S FURNISHED HOMES

Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the Displays at your leisure.

L. J. Allen Ltd

THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH

Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

Harvey Nichols & Co.

LIMITED

(of Knightsbridge, London)

COMMERCIAL ROAD BOURNEMOUTH

Removal Experts, Decorators

Complete House Furnishers

Carpet and Curtain Specialists

China—Glass—Ironmongery, etc.

Kendall UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

79 and 166, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth

and 662, Christchurch Road, Boscombe

ASH & COMPANY

(Claude Rackett)

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Surveyors, Valuers

Property Management

GRAND CINEMA BUILDINGS, BOURNEMOUTH WEST

Tel. Bournemouth 4282

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Men's Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, etc. Summer Dresses, Coats, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, Tweeds, Wools, etc. Children's Wear.

119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

Bus Stop, Horse Shoe Common

AISH & CO

Yelverton Road, Bournemouth

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

for Lighting, Heating and Power

Advice and Estimates Free

Tel.: 3700

Shop With Confidence

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BealeSons

BEALE & SONS LTD

COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.

Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers.

Agents for the famous Poole Pottery

Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms

The Square, Bournemouth AND 58, WESTOVER ROAD.

'Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.

Fashions, Furnishings Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing. Rest and Writing Rooms. Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.

AT YOUR SERVICE

Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

PERMANENT WAVING

OUR SPECIALTY

COURT HAIRDRESSERS Maison Marcel's for Ladies and Gentlemen

ALBERT ROAD JUNCTION, SOUTHSEA PHONE 5466 ALSO at 69 OSBORNE ROAD PHONE 7026

PHONE 2341

morants. SOUTHSEA

THE HOUSE FOR IDEAL SERVICE. EXCELLENT LIBRARY. RESTFUL CAFE. SKILFUL HAIRDRESSING.

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SOUTHSEA'S STORE

Sixty Departments of Fashions and Furnishings

Café, Library and Man's Shop

SOUTHAMPTON

For Birthday, Wedding and Other Gifts select in our Fancy Department

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"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

FRED BAILEY 78 ABOVE BAR

SOUTHAMPTON

Exquisite Flowers Choicest Fruit

Cables and Telegrams

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TELEPHONE 2522

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R. WHEADON

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3, THE PARADE, WIDMORE RD. BROMLEY

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Valeting,

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We specialize in Repairs

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GOWER & WHITE

Family Butcher

Tel. 184 101 High St.

Finest home dressed and imported beef obtainable.

URIDGE'S STORES

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QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

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H. A. AUSTIN AND DAUGHTERS LTD.

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We invite your attendance for all hairdressing services

FRANK EAST

Fifty years reputation for Value

Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting

RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS

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Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups

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R. W. Weekes LIMITED

Near Central Station Phone 2727

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Permanent Waving

EUGENE or MacDONALD

by Experts only.

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Lists and Illustrated Guide Book with Street Plan Sent Free on Application

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An Interesting Shop

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Choice Salads—Fresh Daily

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We stock nationally advertised products

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High Class Footwear

Agents for Clark's Curator Shoes, Church's Arch Moulded Shoes and "Adjustaped" Shoes.

We also Stock a Good Range Smart Footwear.

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The LITTLE GALLERY

62, CHAPEL ASH

for

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Everything for Knitting and Needlework

and

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Curtains and Carpets

House Furnishers

72 DARLINGTON STREET

SURREY

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.

88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Phone 1

Removal Contractors and Warehousing

CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY

Cost Moderate

Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

VERRAN & SON

(W. B. VERRAN)

Purveyors of

MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, GAME, ICE, etc.

Telephones 53 and 913 Camberley

4 and 5 London Road, Camberley

PHONE CAMBERLEY 413

KEIL

Builder and Decorator

St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

HICKMOTT & CO.

(F. W. INWOOD)

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7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

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Antiques Licensed Valuers

Cabinet Making and Upholstery

Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers

HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

For All Kinds of

PURE FOODS

Including Fresh Fruit and Nuts

go to

THE PURE FOOD CO., LTD.

Stores and Cafe

PURE FOOD SPECIALISTS

100 High Street, Croydon

Genuine Home-Made Foods a Speciality.

HIGH GRADE TAILORING

for Ladies and Gentlemen

JORDAN BROS.

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Test the experience of three generations.

Hockey & Brimacombe

The Addiscombe and Shirley

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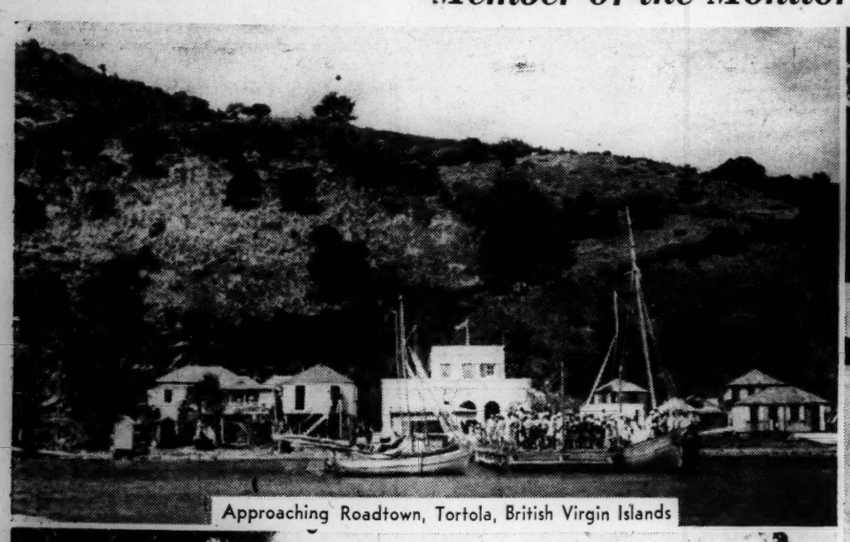
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

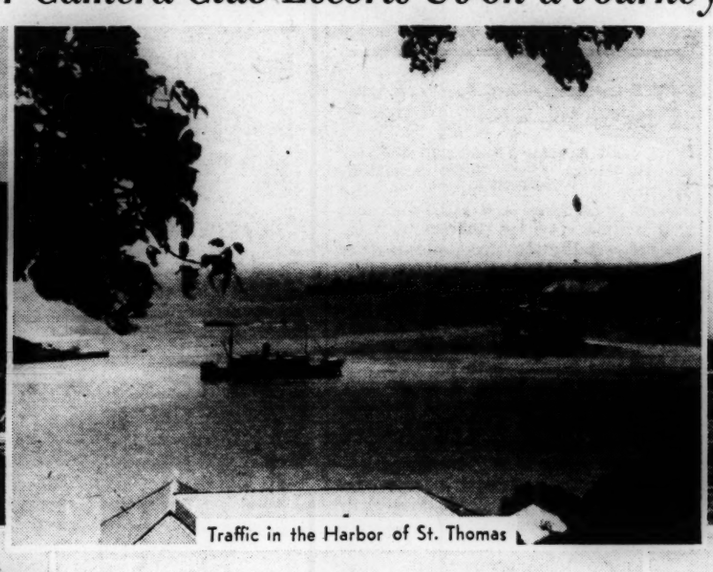
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Member of the Monitor Camera Club Escorts Us on a Journey to the Virgin Islands



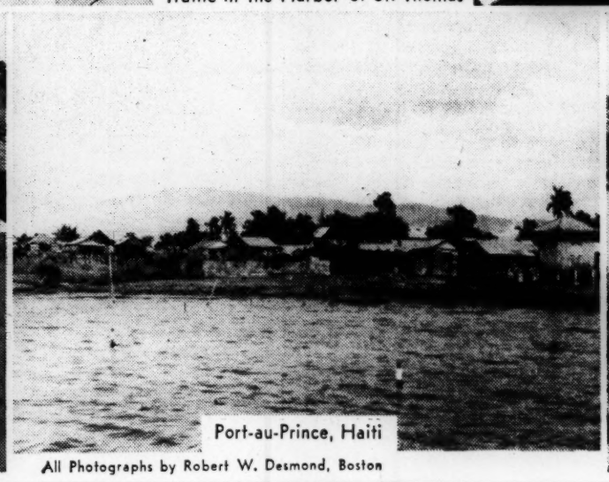
Approaching Roadtown, Tortola, British Virgin Islands



Traffic in the Harbor of St. Thomas

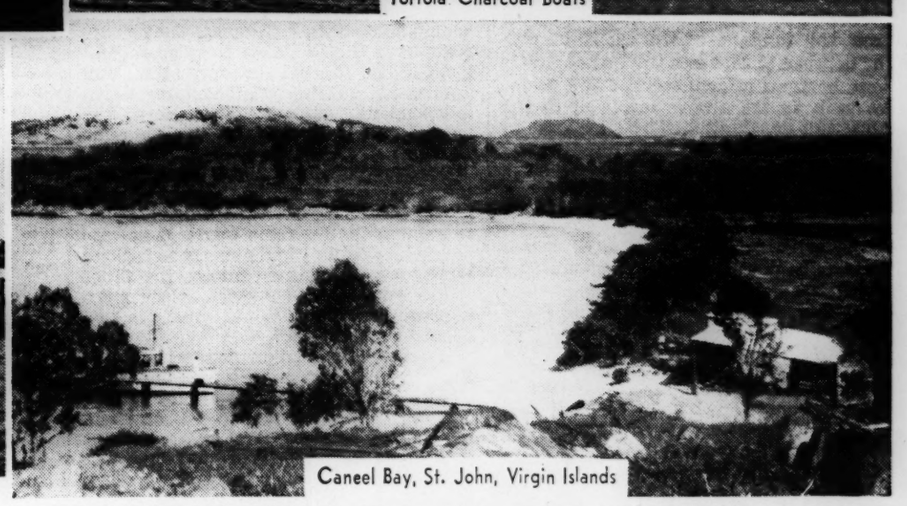
Tortola Charcoal Boats

Market Day in Roadtown



Port-au-Prince, Haiti

All Photographs by Robert W. Desmond, Boston



Caneel Bay, St. John, Virgin Islands

Come With Me To Mexico

6.

The Longest Straight Road

Nuevo Laredo has much to offer the tourist; but if you are at last on your way down over the Pan-American Highway, you will probably push on—straight out the street where you have been dickering with the Mexican customs inspectors.

After a wide curve or two, you begin skimming over the longest stretch of straight road in the world. Some guidebooks say it runs 45 miles without a curve; another, 47. I clocked it on my speedometer, and it was a fraction over 41—but that's a long tangent anywhere!

After driving a mile or two you will begin noticing little white posts on the left side of the highway. These are kilometer posts, each numbered, marking the distance from Mexico, D. F. At Nuevo Laredo you are 1230 kilometers from the capital.

There is probably no better time than the present to get kilometer minded. A kilometer is something over .6 of a mile; so I developed the formula of converting kilometers into miles by dividing by 2, then adding 10 per cent. This works out satisfactorily for short distances. Incidentally, you will enjoy this kilometer system, for you seem to get somewhere. The white posts fairly click by. Miles, you know, take their own sweet time in passing.

After you have traveled about 14 miles (kilometer 1206), you will see a sign reading "ALTO." Don't mistake this for an advertisement for someone to fill out a mixed quartet. It is the way the Mexican spells STOP. But the stop will be only a courteous formality for tourists who have their baggage still sealed, and their papers ready. The friendly agents at the customs sub-station will probably wave you on your way.

On your journey you will encounter all sorts of signs; and without my telling you, you will know what is ahead when you see CURVA or CURVA INVERSA. Yes, and you will know how fast to go when you see VELOCIDAD MAXIMA 80 KM. POR H.—50 miles an hour. But you might need a bit of help with the following: CAMINO SINUOSA (winding road), EMPALME (junction), CRUCE DE CAMINOS (cross roads), PELIGRO (danger), DESPACIO (slow), TOME SU DERECHA (keep to the right), PARADA OBLIGATORA (full stop).

You will, of course, see an occasional sign reading TRABAJADORES, which corresponds to our MEN WORKING warning; and like ours, it is designed to offset any impression to the contrary one might get by merely looking at the men.
—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Brevities

Sacramento Bee: The Federal Fisheries Bureau finds the nation's anglers spent $500,000,000 last year. This does not include any part of the sum spent by the anglers on flowers, candy, etc., to placate wives.

Knickerbocker Press (Albany, N. Y.): The guarantee of free speech is a great blessing. All we need now is some way to guarantee its quality.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Some folk traverse the world in search of happiness when it is within the reach of everyone. Horace tells us a contented mind confers happiness on all.—Happiness does not consist in things, but in thoughts."—Mrs. L. Laing.

Factual Figuring: 13 (1912) plus 4 (Cal. Nev. Utah. New Mex.) minus 6 (Mexico) times 4 (Utah) divided by 11 (Grand Canyon) equals 4.

Children's Corner

Prince Otto Comes Home

When Ferdinand the white poodle and Isabella the rag doll, with Prince Otto the marionette whom they had just met in the woods, got back to the family, they found them still asleep under the pine trees.

"Sh-h-h!" said Ferdinand. "Don't wake anyone up."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Prince Otto Did Some Very Nice Dances

They had no more than gotten settled when John woke up from his nap. He rolled himself out of his blanket and sat up. The first thing he saw was Prince Otto sitting beside Ferdinand.

Just then Ann waked. She rolled herself out of her blanket and sat up. She looked at John, and then she looked where John was looking.

"Oh, what a funny doll!" she cried out.

That woke up John's and Ann's father and mother. They each rolled out of a blanket and sat up, and looked where Ann was pointing.

"A marionette!" exclaimed their father.

John ran over and picked up the doll. "He's limp and loose! Even his head wobbles," said John.

"That's the way a marionette is," said his father. "He should have strings, and then we could make him walk and dance."

"Where are his strings?" asked Ann.

"Here are the beginnings of them," said her mother, looking very closely. "But someone has cut them off. We will take him home and make him some new ones, then I will show you how he can walk and dance. But see—here is his name, sewed on to the inside of his velvet collar."

John looked on the inside of the collar and read, "Prince Otto."

So Prince Otto was taken home with all the family, and John's and Ann's mother sewed long strings to his hands and his feet and his head. She tied the other ends of the strings to two sticks, and when she held the sticks and wiggled the strings, Prince Otto did some very nice dances.

"But we must try to find his owner," said John's and Ann's father.

So they put a notice in the paper that said, "Found in the woods, a marionette in a purple velvet suit—name, Prince Otto." They put Father's name and address in, too, but no one ever came to claim Prince Otto.

"Hurrah!" said Isabella the rag doll one day when the family were all away. "Now you can stay with us forever, Prince Otto."

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Unforgettable

The guide had taken him to the top of the mountain, and he gazed long at the scenery. Then he took out a notebook and commenced to write.

"Pardon, m'sieu," asked the guide, "but what are ze notes you make?"

"Oh," said the tourist, "I'm just jotting down the things that have left an indelible impression on my mind, so that I shan't forget them."—Montreal Star.

Mistaken Identity

"Ah," said the guest as they approached the house, "I see your dear son and daughter awaiting us on the porch."

"No," said the host. "The girl in the short frock is my mother and the young fellow in riding breeches is my wife."—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

Skeptical

An advertiser is asking everybody, "What would be the first thing you'd do if someone were to give you a million dollars?"

We know a guy that would count it.—Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal.

Nice Place

Man in swimming: "Are you quite sure there are no crocodiles about here?"

Negro on shore: "Yas, sah. De sharks done scare 'em away, sah."—Cotton Ginners' Journal.

—Il Travaso, Rome

"Yes, laddie, I used to be an architect. And, let me tell you, I'm still drawing good houses."

Traveler

Teacher: "Some fish travel long distances. Can anyone give me an instance?"

Scholar: "Yes, sir; a goldfish. It travels round the globe every day."—Montreal Herald.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Pine Cone Boutonnieres

A young woman has earned extra money by converting small pine cones into attractive and unusual boutonnieres. She lacquers them with bright colors and joins them together with fine wire—three or four, with several artificial leaves. These cones make decorative boutonnieres for dresses, coats or suits. They sell for 50 cents each.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation For Today

A POUND of pluck is worth a ton of luck.—President Garfield.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Needham, Mass.

All the little girls living on Prince Street owned bicycles — all except Mary; and at a meeting it was decided that something should be done about it. Not telling Mary what they intended to do, they started a series of sales of candy and "rummage."

Mary asked what they intended to do with the money they were accumulating, and they told her that they were going to have a celebration. Although she did not know what the celebration was to be, she did not suspect what it might be and joined her playmates in the project.

When sufficient money was available it was turned over to one of the fathers, who purchased a bicycle for them. There was a real celebration when the entire neighborhood assembled one evening and presented the bicycle to the unsuspecting Mary. The fathers and mothers on the street furnished ice cream and cake for all the children, and thus made a complete celebration for the generous little givers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Jersey Coast," an Asbury Park, N. J., reader, shares the following quotation with other cryptographers:

"EFZS BFXP WNDQSNES WRS CFNXA YK ESDNTR FB RDIIY-KSEE CRSK YW YE CYWRYK WRS NSDTP FB SQSNMFKS. RFNDTS WSXXE JE D' TFK-WSKWSA ZYKA TFKBSNE RDI-IYKSEE FK DXX.—RDIIYKSEE AFSE KFW TFKEYEW YK WRYKUE, OJW YK WFRJURWE."

—*ZNE. *X. *XDYKU.

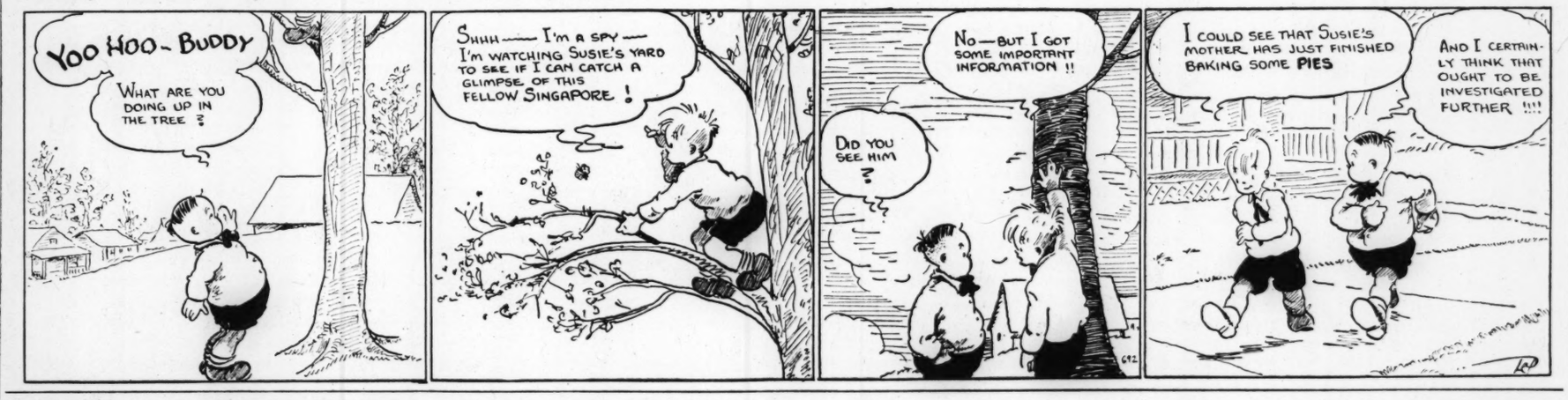
Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which Arizona was proclaimed a State —— add the number of the States of the U. S. which border on Arizona ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the neighbor to the south of Arizona ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the neighbor to the north of Arizona ——; and divide by the number of letters in the two-word name of famous scenic attraction in Arizona ——. What is the answer?

(Answers Appear On This Page)

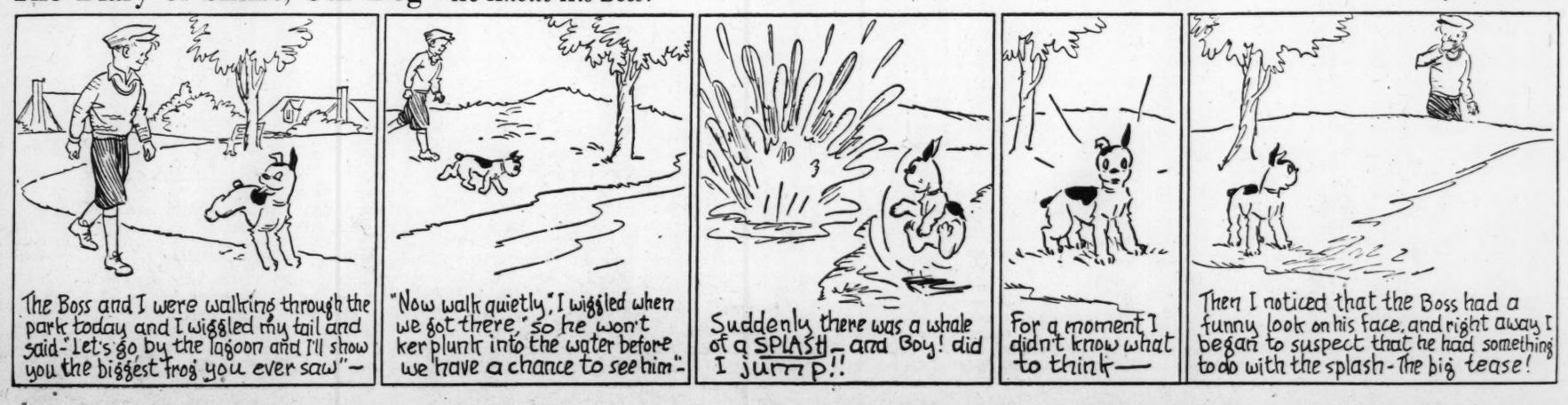
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Hungry Investigators*

By Le Pelley


YOO HOO - BUDDY
WHAT ARE YOU DOING UP IN THE TREE ?
SHHH —— I'm A SPY —— I'm WATCHING SUSIE'S YARD TO SEE IF I CAN CATCH A GLIMPSE OF THIS FELLOW SINGAPORE !
NO — BUT I GOT SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION !!
DID YOU SEE HIM ?
I COULD SEE THAT SUSIE'S MOTHER HAS JUST FINISHED BAKING SOME PIES
AND I CERTAINLY THINK THAT OUGHT TO BE INVESTIGATED FURTHER !!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Knows His Boss!*

By Carmack


The Boss and I were walking through the park today and I wiggled my tail and said-"Let's go by the lagoon and I'll show you the biggest frog you ever saw"—
"Now walk quietly," I wiggled when we got there, so he won't kerplunk into the water before we have a chance to see him"-
Suddenly there was a whale of a SPLASH—and Boy! did I jump!!
For a moment I didn't know what to think—
Then I noticed that the Boss had a funny look on his face, and right away I began to suspect that he had something to do with the splash-The big tease!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Hindenburg

"UNBELIEVABLE" was the understandable reaction in Germany to reports of the Hindenburg disaster at Lakehurst. To Americans also, despite proximity to the scene of this startling event, and despite unhappy memories of their own experience with lighter-than-air craft, news that the giant trans-Atlantic zeppelin was down in flames in New Jersey sounded unbelievable.

Germany in this field of transportation was writing one of the most romantic and significant chapters of the stirring story of twentieth century enterprise. The record reached back beyond World War times, and since 1913 was unblemished with accident in the commercial passenger services. The new horizons sighted from the windows of the zeppelins plying between Europe and the United States were horizons of achievement and promise such as are always inspiring to the American imagination. These great ships held a place of esteem and even affection in the thoughts of many, who saw them as symbolic of the amazing courage of outlook and action which peaceful quests today demand.

The experiences of the United States and Germany with this form of transportation are now more than ever complementary. American dirigibles failed because of structural defects; the Hindenburg was the victim of the highly inflammable gas with which it was inflated. One of the regretful ifs of this moment concerns what might have been achieved for safety had the co-operative endeavors of German and American engineers resulted in combinations of the best methods each country had developed.

One of the questions on every lip today is: Why wasn't the Hindenburg inflated with helium, a non-inflammable gas? At one time a rumor was afloat that helium was not available outside the United States where production had been made possible at reasonable cost. This was promptly denied by President Hoover, who asserted that the helium industry was being encouraged to develop foreign markets. Shortly after America's Macon disaster, President Roosevelt announced that helium would be available for use abroad for experimental and scientific purposes. Actually the export of the gas is allowed only under license.

Two reasons offered by German opinion in Washington for the use of hydrogen instead of helium are interesting: that hydrogen has a much greater carrying power than helium; that Germany is unable to pay for helium under present conditions of foreign exchange. Dr. Hugo Eckener, however, has declared that the Hindenburg explosion marks the end of the use of hydrogen. Germans may still consider it necessary to buy cannon instead of butter. But if the Dr. Eckeners are to have their way, some of the foreign exchange now used for war materials will be diverted to safer products.

No profits made possible by the use of cheaper gas will cover the setback that such an occurrence as the wrecking of the Hindenburg with loss of human life must give to this great German venture. However, no country is in a position to point the finger of blame. Neither the United States, remembering the tragedies of its naval dirigible enterprise, nor Britain, with memories of its own hydrogen-filled R-101, will feel anything but the deepest sympathy for a neighbor in a moment when the unbelievable has made sad news.

Trollope to Shakespeare's Aid

THE management of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon confidently announces that the booking for this summer's series of performances is breaking all records.

This information appropriately coincides with the second stage of the great Trollope revival which began a dozen or so years ago, when "Barchester Towers," "Framley Parsonage," and the rest of the Barsetshire stories suddenly sprang, after years of neglect, into enormous popularity. For Trollope, the Victorian, is one of the strongest arguments in defense of the thesis—so important to Stratford and its thousands of American visitors—that Shakespeare was written by Shakespeare.

It is the political novels of Trollope—such as "Phineas Finn," "Phineas Redux," and "The Prime Minister"—which are now being launched on the world, and they are particularly apposite—so the Stratfordians allege—to the argument that Shakespeare could not have written the plays that go under his name because they show a close knowledge of the law, and of courts and the nobility out of the range of an obscure actor.

Trollope reveals an astonishing familiarity with the details of existence in a cathedral close, and all the problems that confront bishops and their deans; at the same time he is no less at home when treating of the minutiae of politics; he has all the peculiarities of a debate in the House of Commons, and even of a Cabinet meeting, at his finger tips. Yet he never went into Parliament himself, and is said not to have spoken to a bishop in his life. Hints picked up here and there, carefully collated, and illuminated by the power of imagination, served to compose his amazingly convincing pictures; and the same reasoning, it is contested, provides another argument for the Shakespearean authorship of Shakespeare.

Choosing the Processes of Reason

FOR a democracy no purpose is so vital as maintaining the spirit and machinery of self-government. No single legislative objective can be so important as the determination to achieve all objectives by processes of reason rather than force. All who understand that fact will welcome the statement of Chief Justice Hughes to the American Law Institute:

> The success of democratic institutions lies in the success of the processes of reason as opposed to the tyranny of force. Between these society must choose. If society chooses the processes of reason it must maintain the institutions which embody those processes.

Among these institutions he listed those for making and executing the laws. In the United States those institutions are represented nationally by Congress and the administrative departments, supervised by the President. The Chief Justice added, and history teaches, that these must have their "fitting complement" in institutions for the interpretation and application of laws by a "competent and independent judiciary." That means the federal courts, topped by the Supreme Court.

Of course this statement is being applied to the question which has agitated America for three months—the President's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. It re-emphasizes as frankly and directly as judicial restraint and tradition allows, the Chief Justice's conviction that such enlargement is not necessary and would impair an "independent judiciary."

It should be read in connection with the generally known fact that the Chief Justice has exerted great efforts to lead a majority of the court to a liberal and progressive position. It is no secret that Mr. Hughes has sought to have the court express statesmanship as well as legal knowledge and independence. Particularly in the last few months that purpose has been translated into decisions such as those on the Oregon Minimum Wage Act, the Railway Pension Act and the Wagner Labor Relations Act. And by recognizing that "new economic conditions have intervened"—to say nothing of an election—this statesmanship has vastly lessened pressure for remaking the court.

The court majority, under this leadership, has attempted to do its share in making democracy function, as President Roosevelt asked it to do in his annual message to Congress. The court, and especially the Chief Justice, has had the task of maintaining judicial independence while convincing the people that the judiciary will not block any permanent purpose of the nation. It has had to protect individual liberties and reject hasty legislation in a period when economic distress caused the people to be impatient and little concerned with liberty or the slow processes of reason.

But that task is not alone the court's. It belongs to all the departments of government. And to all the people. The pressure of depression is over. The American people have well maintained the processes of reason and the orderly functioning of their institutions through a trying time. It is unlikely that they will in any measure turn to hasty action or the "tyranny of force" now.

In Hidden Places

SOUNDS more beautiful than any of which we are now conscious would be audible to a more highly developed sense of hearing, physical scientists declare. These are not necessarily "poems unwritten and songs unsung." They exist, but our dull ears are not attuned to them. The microscope proves a similar fact of physical beauty not visible to the naked eye; the pattern of a snowflake, for instance. Likewise, delights which do more than gratify the senses, though hidden to the average individual, may be found close at hand by those who search them out.

The delicate beauty of the spring wildflowers is rarely seen from the main highways. This is preserved for the stroller along lanes and byways, in the woods and beside the streamlets. Down where the grass already is beginning to grow rank in the moist lowlands, in central latitudes, sweet white violets raise a thousand smiling faces to the sun. Near by, in the same damp ground, but where the trees have furnished shade and a leafy mold, is the shy Jack-in-the-pulpit. "Jack" is the green spadix which stands beneath a green canopy; the true flowers are tiny things clustered at his feet.

How the wildflowers seem to love the hillsides! Dutchman's breeches, waving in the breeze like fairy washing on a line, sometimes cover the slopes. With them often is found the delicate rue anemone, also white-flowered and with leaves and tiny stems remindful of the maidenhair fern of the deeper, cooler woodland. What a joy, then, to come upon one or two nodding yellow bells of the dogtooth violet!

What studied display can equal the delicacy of these woods flowers of spring—of shy hepatica, toothwort, bloodroot, gay painted trillium, nodding celandine poppy, bluebells, phlox, the wild blue delphinium, and the fragrant pink "mayflowers," often hawked by the handful on city streets?

When autumn paints the great trees' foliage, the woods present colorful pictures which may be observed from afar. But beauty is not always on a grand scale. High spiritual and aesthetic values are reflected by the humble, ever available to those who seek them, beyond the first sight of eyes or where music too soft for hearing yields peaceful harmonies.

Arms and the Conscience

Book News of the Day

THE enemy-of-the-people theme, developed with unrestrained vigor by Henrik Ibsen, is recast by Johan Bojer with a quieter power in BY DAY AND BY NIGHT (New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50). The similarity between Bojer's latest novel and Ibsen's famous play results, perhaps inevitably, from the universality of the problem they tackled, but certainly also from the racial heritage they share. Both Dr. Stockton and Leif Sund were concerned with salvation — Ibsen's character loquaciously and violently with other people's, Bojer's silently and humbly with his own.

But Bojer has taken a wider field than one man's balancing of accounts with his conscience. Leif Sund's genius for inventing ever more murderous guns makes him symbolic of these armament-mad years. His townspeople's respect for his millions and his fame, and their mounting greed at the prospect of sharing them when he should have invented a still more deadly weapon, are all too revealing of what is happening to folk the world over as today's armament programs boom their businesses.

Perhaps Sund is not typical of arms makers. One hardly gathers from the tone of replies to the United States Senate's munitions investigators that armament magnates lie awake at night asking, "Business, Business, wherefore art thou Business?" In governmental inquiries they seem quite ready to admit (witness a British armorer's remark to the Royal Commission on munitions) that "we are not purists in these matters."

But granted a Sund here and there among them, Bojer sees only a cross for him. When Leif was still the hope of the town that itched for a gun factory, the people found it forgivable that he should part with his wife and children for a second romance. But when he had turned at last determinedly from his materialism—guns and all—and thereby spiked the town's avarice, his blameless companionship with a sister brought ugly charges and a court scene which led to Leif's observation that "there seems to be a barrel of a gun sticking out of every human mind."

The author has a way of striking sparks with the softest of sentences, as after the trial, at which the people's disappointment in Sund as an arms maker had taken vent in malicious innuendoes from the witness stand:

> There was a curious atmosphere in the town the next day. People passed each other without talking. Nobody quite wanted to know his friends.

Bojer has gone deeper than the statistics in the Armaments Year Book to understand a condition which today involves the salvation not only of armorers but of entire peoples wherever guns are made or used. He has written an important book, which, though beginning somewhat too much in the manner of a Who's Who biography, increases in warmth and intensity and ends poignantly in the all-enveloping twilight silences of the frozen hills and lakes into which Sund took his last problem.

C. W. M.

Balking

Lupe Serves Lupettes

"SEÑORA," said my little Mexican serving maid as she stood in my study doorway, her arms full of flowers, "do you not theenk we should have stylish dinner for celebrate lady artist when she arrive back promptly to seven?"

"Now, Lupe," I remonstrated, "Miss Marie is an old friend who wants a quiet rest away from publicity; don't get any kind of celebration in your mind."

"But Señora," she began, "the young man have already said—"

"What young man?" I questioned.

"Oh, Señora," she replied, her black eyes shining, "the tall, lovely young man who write fast with fountain pen on little note pad who came while you sit all morning in front of Alamo with Señorita Marie and her pencil."

* * *

"What did he want?" I questioned, suddenly remembering an example of mixed metaphor in my school rhetoric: "Mr. Speaker, I smell a rat. I see him floating in the air; but mind you, I shall nip him in the bud." Never yet had I been able to nip any of Lupe's budding ideas, so I waited in trepidation while she arranged the flowers in a glass bowl.

"First he smile," she said artfully. "Then he say, 'Good morning, Carmencita.' And I say, 'Not Carmencita, but Lupe.' Then he say, 'Oh, yes, I believe you have a well-known artist visiting here.' And I say, 'Who let thees cat out of bags?' And he say, 'A little bird at the Witte Museum where one of her pictures is hanging. I have been sent to interview her and get a—'"

"Now, Lupe," I interrupted, "I hope—"

"Oh, no, Señora," she assured me, "I did not let him in. He only sat on porch and I took picture out to him."

"Picture!" I ejaculated.

"Señora, he was such a lovely young man, with much more smiles than Ramon, and he looked muy thirsty, so I took him a glass of water, and one of the surprise appetizers which I was making to help with water. We got in quite a talk about thees name for appetizers. He say hors d'oeuvres ees French name, but hotel man offer prize for new name easy to spell. He say that Señor Maury Maverick, one of Congress Señores from Texas, have already got telegram from man who know all about food who say that name should be mavericks, because stray horses and cattles without brand are already named mavericks for him and these appetizers are stray tidbits. Thees young man say he must try for prize and say eef he have another taste he can theenk of better name—"

"What has all this to do with a picture?" I asked.

* * *

"I am coming to picture," she replied, "—so I took tray out and after he tried some more, he decided on name and then he ask for my picture. I tell him I only have little sketch which Señorita Marie make of me yesterday and he say, 'Fine! Excellent! Grand!' like loud clapping of hands. So I get picture for him and then he write on pad while I tell him that you and artist lady have gone to draw Alamo because she not want to go to beeg breakfast for artists. Then he ask me what color are her eyes, how old is she, if married or engaged, and if she expect to stay long. I tell him that she are always talk about some man named Mister Ree (mystery), and have lovely red satin kimono which drag the floor on me when I straighten up her room thees morning. Thees young man say thees artist very eemportant person, so I theenk we should put on eemportant style and serve tomato cocktails in living room with dresses touching floor and the tiny, very small napkins which my madre and my abuela have make for you."

That evening while we were being served iced tomato juice with appetizers—round bits with caviar and pimiento, and diamond ones with cream cheese and chutney—in Lupe's grandest company manner, a box of chocolates was delivered with a card bearing this inscription, "For Señorita Lupe who serves Lupettes."

The next morning our newspaper carried Lupe's picture on the front page—a lovely sketch bearing the artist's name—together with a clever writeup of my guest. We erased "quiet rest" off of our calendar, and have since wondered how much Lupe's Lupettes had to do with Marie's getting a commission to paint Señor Edwardo Guillermo Hernandez, a visiting dignitary, in his full dress uniform.

H. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statem ents or opinions in letters from its readers.

Permanent Unemployables?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial in the Monitor, entitled "Some Specific Issues," in October, a few days before the election, occurred the flat statement, "Unemployment—We are unwilling to accept the belief that there must be a permanent unemployment or 'unemployables.'"

I take this to be the continuing attitude of the Monitor, since very recently your Mr. Clearway pooh-poohed the WPA estimate that 4,000,000 workers are likely to continue unemployed even in times of prosperity, with the comment, "The *coterie in Washington* who have accepted the theory of lack as applied to employment still shiver from the depression" (my italics), and he contrasted this view with the attitude of business men "confident of America's productivity" who look to a future with "plenty of jobs."

I wonder if it would not be wise to re-examine, or perhaps redefine, your position. My feeling that you may have accepted it too lightly is emphasized by Mr. Clearway's own extraordinary statement that "a census of the jobless made by the National Association of Manufacturers places employment at approximately 11,000,000 persons today. . . ." If Mr. Clearway is going to take an appeal from the WPA, I wish he might have picked a more impartial higher court than the National Association of Manufacturers, but even so, I am confident they never made such a statement. The employed figure today is probably nearer 41,000,000.

What I wish to emphasize, however, is that it is more than a mere "coterie in Washington" which sees unemployment as a permanent problem. Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago has made estimates of employment for four big industries from 1897 to 1926, and found an average of 10 per cent unemployed. The Brookings Institution's "Recovery Problem in the United States" finds that even in the year of all-time prosperity, 1929, there were between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 unemployed. In manufacturing alone, the Brookings study found that "despite the increase in population, the number of wage earners in 1929 was lower than in 1919," and again, "the evidence forces the conclusion that in absolute numbers manufacturing is barely holding its own in furnishing direct employment and, like agriculture, is becoming relatively less important."

Each year, it is estimated, half a million new workers are being added to the labor supply. There is no need to take an alarmist view of this situation, for shorter hours, earlier retirement and new industries are helping to offset it, to greater or less degree. But for all that, the problem seems to have existed for a long time, and it seems shortsighted to dismiss it, either as the figment of a "coterie in Washington," or as a belief which "we are unwilling to accept."

Washington, D. C. JAMES MCDOUGALL

Taxes and Government Employees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call your attention to the cartoon which the Monitor reprinted from the New York World-Telegram, showing "Government Job Holders" standing under an umbrella of "Tax Exemption," shielded from the storm of 'Income Tax" which is descending upon "You and I"?

After considering the matter, I decided that it would not be right to allow the Monitor, which stands as a synonym for fairness and truthfulness among so large a percentage of our citizens, to lend itself to a misrepresentation, and therefore I am writing this letter.

I am not entirely certain what is meant in this case by "Government Job Holders," but technically the term would include all of the large number of federal employees throughout the United States, and would be so understood by the average person.

I wish to state that all federal employees, although exempt from state income tax, pay a federal income tax of 4 per cent on all income, salary or other, which exceeds $1000, if single. Twenty-five hundred exemption is allowed for married people. I know of no exemption from federal income tax which has ever existed for federal employees. Not only is the federal job holder taxed on his visible income, but he is expected to include as part of his taxable income the sums which are deducted from his monthly pay check for the retirement annuity which he is to receive on reaching retirement age. Having been in the federal employ for a number of years, I am conversant with the facts, and also am in possession of my income tax receipts for years back. The federal income tax, for one not claiming exemption as a family head, amounts to nearly an entire week's salary for each calendar year. And the individual paying this is not necessarily free from family obligations, either. In some cases he is paying out large sums for charity and contributions for which he cannot claim exemption.

G. M. L.

Springfield, Mass.

Customers for Bouncing Eggs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We were very much interested to read Mr. Pearson Haydn's letter to The Christian Science Monitor on "Buskin's Bouncing Boilers."

We wondered if you could tell us whether these eggs will crack easily, when they are to be used, and also if the taste will remain unspoiled, even with the addition of the rubber element in their shells?

We shall be glad of any further information regarding these remarkable eggs.

London, Eng. INTERESTED READER

The Wide Horizon

Uniting the Sino-Soviet Front

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

FROM the Soviet point of view, the achievement of a "united front" between Chinese Communists and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking Government is the most important development in the Far East in many years. The Nanking-Communist agreement promptly followed and may be regarded as the result of the German-Japanese alliance against Communism. Moscow believes that the one agreement more than counterbalances the other.

Some Soviet diplomats are willing to admit privately that the blunders of their potential enemies have done more than their own diplomatic skill to strengthen the Soviet position in the Far East; just as some Japanese diplomats have openly admitted that the German-Japanese alliance was a blunder of the first magnitude, whose advantages are invisible, if they exist at all; but whose disadvantages are obvious, and are likely to multiply.

At any rate, it is agreed that the German-Japanese "understanding" helped more than any move made by the Soviets to persuade General Chiang to compromise with the Chinese Communists, after insisting for years that it was more important to crush their movement than to resist Japan.

Ever since the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, Chinese Communists have made periodic proposals for a "united front" with Nanking. But General Chiang refused to compromise, and wasted much life and money in driving the Communists from province to province, weakening but never crushing their movement, until they finally settled in the northwest provinces, in close proximity to Soviet-controlled territory.

* * *

The Soviets have played their hand carefully. There is no evidence that they have given the Chinese Communists much more than moral encouragement, or that they ever contemplated another such "adventure" in China as that which ended in 1927. Since that time, Moscow has become absorbed in Soviet Russia's internal development, and has evolved a foreign policy like that of any other national state. Its relationships with other countries have become increasingly concerned with the maintenance of peace and the protection of its own territory.

In these ten years, the Soviets have come to share with Great Britain and the United States the desire for a strong central government in China. Moscow has been less interested in the protection of trade and investments in China than in the development of a Chinese Government strong enough to resist Japan, and thus to discourage Japanese aggression against the Soviet Far East.

As matters stand, Moscow can afford to play a waiting game in China. She threw the weight of her influence in support of the Nanking-Communist agreement; she is not likely to do anything which would antagonize General Chiang and his associates so long as that agreement continues in force.

* * *

Rumors of Soviet material assistance to Chinese Communists may therefore be heavily discounted. With the "united front" in force, Soviet assistance is more likely to be given to the Nanking Government, as the accepted center of the "united front," rather than to Chinese Communists separately. The latter are sufficiently grateful for Moscow's assistance in concluding an agreement which ensures them against further civil war.

The Soviets welcomed the Chinese "united front" chiefly because they believe it makes a Soviet-Japanese war less likely. It may be true that Chinese revolutionary extremism has at the same time been diluted, but Moscow at present is less concerned in revolutions elsewhere than in security at home. The "united front," so vigorously supported in all countries since 1934 by Moscow's Communist International, has presumably toned down revolutionary extremism everywhere. Such a development is as satisfactory to "nationalist" Russia as to other national governments, with the exception of those which desire to use the "menace" of Bolshevism for their own purposes.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Taft to the D. A. R.

THE case of Seeing Reason vs. Seeing Red was well presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution congress in Washington last week, thanks to the outspokenness of guest-speaker Charles P. Taft, son of the late President and Chief Justice.

From Mrs. Vinton Sisson, chairman of its national defense committee, the congress got a menacing picture of communism, with a big crimson "C," also dire warnings against a "peace campaign" that invites "chaos" by opposing such patriotic necessities as the teachers' oath, the Oriental Exclusion Act, and the use of armed force in industrial disputes.

From Mr. Taft something boldly different:

> You can't get anywhere by painting red networks of communism across every evening sky. Neither can you get anywhere by preaching liberty or damning fascist dictators. Nobody is converted by that process of controversy. The one who shouts communism is always discounted as a fascist at heart and vice versa.

He also suggested that the Daughters might have been horrified at some of the radicalism of the Revolutionary fathers.—*New York World Telegram.*